The World's Best Cycles and Motor Cars can be obtained from BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II, NO. 308. BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 28. 1914. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915.				
2nd Jan.	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
9th ,,	India	8000	....	....
16th ,,	Salsette	6000	Morea	11000
23rd ,,	Arabia	8000	....	....
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the y of sailing. All passengers must attend that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board e Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortightly, on WEDNESDAY. Single and Rern Tickets are issued on favourable terms. For accommodation and further information pply to—

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton.	Arrival.	Departure.
C to l cMaru.	O.Sakamoto.	4709	21st Dec.	31st. Dec.
Tsushima Maru	E. Combes	6712	17th. Dec.	24th Dec
HakubikaMaru	Naguchi.	4543	30th. Dec.	11th.Jan.1
Takata Maru	....	6712	13th. Jan.	19th. Jan.
RangoonMaru	Y. Nomura	5148	17th. Jan.	28th. Jan.

For Freight apply to—

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAI-SHA.

Fork Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & CO., LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA

FOR THE FINEST DISPLAY OF X'MAS AND NEW YEAR OVELTIES.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co., 28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

What an Awful Griping!—Some pills make such an awful griping. Kasagra, the liquid laxative and perfect constipation cure doesn't gripe at all. Besides, it tastes good. Why not try it next time? 180—D8.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Manchester	5,551	5th Jan.	
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st. class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
Londonvia Marseilles	653	1,091	489	789
Liverpool	605	957	402	784
London viaMarseilles out from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration without notice.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., TURNER, MORRISON & CO., LTD., Agents.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH, Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing date. Time. Routes

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 28th Dec. 11 a.m.,

DUMRA, 1,695 Thursday 31st Dec.

LHASA, 2,184, Fri. 1st January, *Direct.

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday 31st December, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Henjam, Linga, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

A steamer about 7th January.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.

(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

28th December, 1914.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

SAILING FOR 1914.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Castalia"	388	.. ..	28th December 14.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S. Circassia	6,722	C. F. Osborne,	2nd Jan.19
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	9th. Feb.1915
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24thFeb.1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March.1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March.1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	11th April.1915
S "Circassia"	6,722	C.F.OsborneE.N.R.	26thApril.1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	827
Bombay to Port Said	442	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	..	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	442	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents, Bombay.

NEW YEAR 1915

ORDERS NOW REGISTERED

AT

FELICE CORNAGLIA'S

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER & CATERER

BOMBAY & POONA.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

I C O

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED Oil have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families, hotels, restaurants and cafes. It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and M r. Walness (Miraj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur); Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ...Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed Rs.19,56,000
Capital Paid up .....Rs. 11,42,795
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected, and discounted

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A., Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank 294

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. LAMP OILS. B. O. C. PITCH.
B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES. B. O. C. WAX.

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2093 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439.

A

LIFELONG POSSESSION

An inspection of our large stock and range of MORDAN'S BRITISH-MADE GOLD AND SILVER PENCILS will convince you of their sturdy manufacture, and notwithstanding this sturdiness, they will disclose, unquestionably, all that is elegant. Durability being the chief character aimed at and achieved, A LIFE LONG POSSESSION becomes their great feature.

As a gift to a man, a Mordan's Gold or Silver pencil will take precedence of every thing, by reason of its absolute usefulness. A Mordan's pencil is a necessity with every man, whatever his calling or profession. A Mordan's pencil will help a poor memory, it will enable the jotting down of the most ordinary demands of daily life. It is of inestimable value to the Student devoted to any particular branch of study, to the Author of books, Composer of Music and to the man in search of valuable details connected with his own particular occupation. Mordan's pencils are intended for all who wish to place on record, by notes, facts and transactions of every day life. They are *multum in parvo* to those who wish to learn something out of everything, by noting useful hints of personal or general interest and which is the only grand way to acquire a store of knowledge and thereby help success in life.

To the man of business it is indispensable. Legal and Commercial men have to call it into use from time to time in the course of work, whilst all men in their own homes find it most useful in making notes of what they read or of conversations &c., &c.

Mordan's Pencils are an absolute necessity for—

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL
GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS
ARMY AND NAVY
THE BARRISTER
THE SOLICITOR
THE PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON
THE EDUCATIONIST
THE ENGINEER
THE ARCHITECT & SURVEYOR
THE COMMERCIAL MAN
THE BANKER
THE INSURANCE AGENT
THE STOCK BROKER
THE AUTHOR
THE COMPOSER
THE SICK NURSE
THE SECRETARY &c., &c.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c.

BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Mukden	Tiehling
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)

TOTAL FUNDS.....£19,618,135

ANNUAL INCOME.....£7,542,708

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, PROFITS AND MOTOR CAR INSURANCE

Send for Prospectus and Particulars to:—

G. M. ROSS, Resident Secretary, Royal Insurance Buildings, BOMBAY,

Or. T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents Hummum St., Fort, BOMBAY.

Why be weak and nervous—tone up the system, quiet the nerves. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract increases circulation, builds up tissues and invigorates the entire system. 180—20.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion, every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

DR. H. HOLST, M.D., (Homœopathic Physician) from Sweden, 309, Horaby Road, 11-1 and 2-4 p.m. Week days only. Chronic diseases treated (Skin diseases a speciality.) 4585

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results, 80, Esplanade Road. 832.

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connections with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse, is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454.

OUR XMAS COMPETITION.—Names of successful competitors:—
THOMAS MAURICE ARANHA, Military Accounts Office, Marine Lines.
MANIJEH K. CAMA, Sêva Sadan, Gamdevi, Grant Road.
FREANZ FIROZE MULLAFIROZE, Opp. Royal Opera House, Sandhurst Road.
SILVESTER & CO.,
Stationers, Dhobitalao, Bombay.
N. B.—Prizes must be claimed within a month. 4864

WANTED.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE for the post of a HEADMASTER and Graduates for the NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL, Nadiad. State 2nd language and terms. Apply before 31st December, 1914. 4819

WANTED some really first class Press Readers. Three, four, or five Rupees per day, according to qualifications. Juniors need not apply.
SUPERINTENDENT, Government Printing India, Delhi. 3059

BOARD—RESIDENCE with English married couple. Double-bed room with bath room attached, flat in excellent central position, very airy and comfortable, suit two gentlemen or married couple, immediate entrance. Apply to Box No. 559, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3049.

WANTED 2 GRADUATES on Rs. 60 and Rs. 50 with science as Voluntary subjects to bbe preferred. Apply sharp with testimonials to,
M. J. MISTRI,
Vice-President, E. M. High School.
4840 Kaira.

WANTED—by the KURLA MUNICIPALITY in the THANA district a SLAUGHTER HOUSE SUPERINTENDENT on salary Rs. 60—5—75.
Applications with testimonials, stating qualifications, caste and age should be sent to the undersigned not later than 25th January 1915.
M. D. MUNIM,
Chairman,
Sanitary Committee, Kurla Municipality.
Kurla, 24th December, 1914. 4862

WANTED good men to work as DRIVERS on Steam Ploughing Engines in Gujrat and Karnatic on a monthly salary of Rs. 40 rising to Rs. 50. The posts are temporary with prospects of being confirmed in near future.
Men having previous experience are preferred. Testimonials if any should be attached to the application which should be addressed to "The AGRICULTURAL ENGINEER, Bombay Presidency, Poona."
(Sd.) W. M. SCHUTTE,
Agricultural Engineer,
4842 Bombay Presidency, Poona.

WANTED in the ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT of a large public office two temporary ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANTS on Rs. 175 and Rs. 100 respectively.
For the post of Rs. 175 applicants must be fully trained draughtsmen with at least 10 years' actual experience in the preparation of architectural drawings.
Applicants for either appointment must be capable of preparing finished drawings from rough sketches, working and contract drawings, half inch and full size details. They must also possess a thorough knowledge of Building Construction, Architectural history and design.
No travelling allowance will be paid to the successful candidates for joining their appointments.
Applications in candidate's own handwriting giving full particulars of past experience together with copies only of 3 recent testimonials should be sent to Box 1118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle", not later than 10th January, 1915. 4861

WANTED.

WANTED GRADUATES for the PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL, AHMEDABAD. Apply stating terms to the PROPRIETORS. 4797

WANTED EXPERT MECHANICAL MOTOR ENGINEER passed European preferred. Apply with testimonials to KOORASHI BROTHERS, Karachi. 4757

WANTED.—An experienced man for Persia to run an Aerated Water Plant making its own gas. For further particulars apply to Box No. 1115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED.—For Persia an experienced man to take charge of two Motor Yachts fitted with 50 H.P. Engines. For further particulars apply Box No. 1116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED for a LOCAL HIGH SCHOOL a GRADUATE (S. L. French) to teach Languages and Mathematics in upper classes. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 1117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4854.

WANTED A QUALIFIED Lady Doctor for Raj Hospital, Durbhunga. Salary Rs. 150 p. m. with free quarters.
Apply with full particulars and copy of testimonials to COLONEL BROWN. 4, Harrington Street, Calcutta. 3069.

WANTED a qualified Lady Supdt., for Walter Female Hospital, Tonk. Pay Rs. 250-300 per mensem, free quarters and conveyance. Apply with testimonials to RAI BAHADUR LALA MOTILAL, Financial Member, State Council, Tonk (Rajputana.) 3071.

WANTED Horticulturist with theoretical and practical experience of all branches of fruit growing in hills. Pay Rs. 100 p. m. with prospects according to work. Apply with testimonials to CHIEF FOREST OFFICER, Poonch, (Kashmir.) 3072.

WANTED 2 ENGINE DRIVERS for Ploughing Engines in British East Africa. Pay about Rs. 100 per month according to qualifications. Apply to Works Manager.
Messrs. RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
4855 Bombay.

WANTED. A FEMALE L. M. S. (unmarried) to work as House Surgeon, Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala. Permanent post. Pay Rs. 100 rising to 200. Free house and carriage.
Apply to MEDICAL ADVISOR, Patiala State. Copies of certificates will not be returned. 3090

WANTED a FOREST OFFICER of the Ranger Grade for the Jhalawar State. Salary starting with Rs. 80 p.m. Qualified men need only apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to THE PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Raj Rana, Jhalawar, Jhalrapatan, Rajputana. 3073.

WANTED BUYERS for Kerosine and Crude oil engines, Flour Mills, Rice Mills, Oil Mills and machinery of different classes.
AGENTS also wanted.
RAJA & CO.,
77, Apollo Street,
Bombay. 4643

EUROPEAN ASSISTANTS WANTED.—THE LAWRENCE SCHOOL GHORA GALI near MURREE. 1st ASSISTANT MISTRESS 125-5-150. English Trained and Certificated or British University Degree. Assistant Mistress 100. Kindergarten Mistress 100. Both trained and certificated. Government Pensionable posts. Apply. Rev. The Principal. 4794

WANTED—For the Mussoorie Municipality an active and energetic European Toll and Tax Inspector (single man preferred), salary Rs. 125 per mensem with Rs. 25 Horse allowance and free quarters. Must be able to ride.
Apply with copies of testimonials up to 9th January 1915, to THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEER, Municipal Board, Mussoorie. 3091

WANTED for the MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of the British East Africa and Uganda Protectorates Four qualified SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Salary Rs. 130 per mensem. Period of engagement three years. For further particulars apply with copies of certificates and diploma to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents in India, British Protectorates
4863 in Africa, Nicol Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A FEMALE ASSISTANT SURGEON for the BHAVNAGAR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. Pay Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 150 per mensem. The services are pensionable, and leave, etc., are according to State Rules almost like Civil Service Regulations. Apply stating age, nationality, qualifications and previous services, if any, with copies of testimonials to
DR. P. DEB, M.B.C.M., (Edinburg),
Chief Medical Officer,
Bhavnagar State,
4845 Bhavnagar.

WANTED.—An Intermediate or an F.A. for the combined post of a HEAD CLERK and ACCOUNTANT for the Municipal Committee, Raipur, C. P., on a salary of Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 75 to do the work of correspondence and accounts. He must know Hindi. One having previous experience as a Head Clerk and Municipal accounts and correspondence will be given preference. Selected candidate will be on probation for six months.
Applications should reach on or before the 20th January, 1915.
F. D. AHMED,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee,
Raipur.
Municipal Office, Raipur, the 21st December, 1914. 4867

FOR SALE.

MONDAY, 28th and WEDNESDAY 30th December, 1914. A going dispensary to be wholly or partly disposed off. Apply to Dr. F. S. MASTER, Shroff Building Grant Road. 4866

LADIES & GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture etc., in one lot. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4764

FOR SALE BROWN AUSTRALIAN MARE 15 hands. Prize Winner. Hunter and lady's hack. Splendid jumper. Regularly hunted for two seasons. Apply to.
MAJOR NOVIS,
4817 Datoobhoy Mansion, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—OLIVER TYPEWRITERS No. 3 Model Rs. 115 each, No. 5 Model Rs. 165 each. The above are in first class order and guaranteed having been thoroughly renovated.
W. H. THORNS & Co.,
369-371, Hornby Road,
4582 BOMBAY.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, for 12 months' with Servants' Diary, Wages Tables, numerous Household Hints, Receipts and Will Form by Gerald L. Chard at Rs. 1-8. From the Army and Navy Stores, Evans Fraser & Co., Bombay Tract & Book Society, L. M. Furtado & Co., Bombay, and The Scottish Mission Industries Co., Poona. 3040

TO BE LET

TO LET.—SETNA LODGE, 20 Charni Road, Girgaum, near Allbless Baug, Top Floor. Spacious accommodation. Enquire on premises GLOBE DAIRY Co. 4731

NOTICES.

B. B. & C. I. Railway.

Daily Express between Bombay, Agra, Delhi, Feroxepore, Lahore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Peshawar.

TIME TABLE.

Down Northern Express.		Stations.		Up Northern Express.
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
21.32	Arr.	Agra (change at Bayana)	Dep.	7.35
20.37	,,	Muttra	,,	8.45
23.20	,,	Delhi	,,	6. 0
5.48	,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.18	,,	Feroxepore Cantonment	,,	22.12
8.56	,,	Lahore Cantonment West	,,	20.32
11.17	,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
12. 4	,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	14.54
12.49	,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50	,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10	,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.18	,,	PeshawarCantonment	,,	8.48

Between Bombay, Meerut, Saharanpur, Ambala, Kalka, and Simla.

Down Northern Express.*		Stations.		Up Northern Express.*
1,2,3. H. M.				1,2,3. H. M.
21. 0	Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.30
23.20	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	6. 0
11.23	,,	Meerut Cantonment	,,	2.11
3.27	,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
7.25	,,	Ambala Cantonment †	,,	21. 8
8. 0	Dep.	Ambala Cantonment †	Arr.	20.45
			Dep.	19.30
9.30	Arr.	Kalka †	Arr.	18.40
		Simla	Dep.	18.10

*A through carriage runs daily on the Up and Down Northern Express trains between Bombay and Ambala.
†Change at Kalka and Ambala for Bombay.
NOTE.—For timings. ↑ Up trains read from bottom to top of column.
FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Co.'s Act VI of 1882
and
In the matter of the Credit Bank of India Limited, (In Liquidation)
D. A. Cama and others .....Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that R. D. Setlna, Esquire the Official Liquidator of the above named Company, has received an offer for compromise of the claims of the above-named Company against JIWAJI SALUBHAI of Bombay Borah merchant for all liability attaching to him as a contributory as well as a debtor of the said Company. Application having been made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod for sanction to the said compromise notice is hereby given pursuant to his Lordship's directions, that if any creditor desires to oppose, or has anything to say to or in respect of the said compromise, he may appear before his Lordship in Chambers on Saturday the 9th day of January, 1915 at 11-30 a.m. when the matter is to be heard.
The terms of the said compromise may be inspected by the creditors at the office of the undersigned, at No. 99, Esplanade Road, Fort, or at the office of the Official Liquidator at No. 7, Green Street, within the Fort, opposite the Bank of Bombay.
Dated the 26th day of December, 1914.
PAYNE & Co.,
4829 Attorneys for the Official Liquidator.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and FRIDAY the 31st instant and 1st proximo those days being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
J. BEGBIE,
4844 Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 23rd December, 1914

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be closed on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and 1st proximo, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 4811

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST RAILWAY.

THE following stations will be opened for Goods traffic on and from the dates quoted below:—

Oil Depot	1st	January 1915
Cotton Depot	,,	,, ,,
Panton Bunder	,,	,, ,,
Grain Depot	15th	January 1915
Liquid Fuel Depot	,,	,, ,,
Victoria Dock	,,	,, ,,
Alexandra Dock	,,	,, ,,

The B. P. T. Railway goods tariff giving the rules, rates and conditions applicable to traffic from and to the above-named stations as also a description and map of the Railway can be obtained from the Manager's Office, price annas four, post free annas five, on and after December 31st, or from the above-named stations when open.
J. R. REYNOLDS,
Manager.
Nicol Road, Ballard Pier.
Bombay, 24-12-14. 4858

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

On Government & G. I. P. Railway Lists.

No. 55, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. MEHTA and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 3 p. m. (S. T.), by order of the executors of a late Parsee gentleman, consisting of blackwood bedstead, cupboards, organ lamps, chairs, musical box, wall-shades, marble table, pictures, ornaments, brass swing and other sundry.
The above is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

SALE AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS IN FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FURNITURE OF THE LATE A. PETERSON ESQ., AT THE ROOMS OF THE AUCTIONEERS.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.)

Under instructions from the Executrix of the late A. Peterson Esq., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at No. 53 Meadows Street Fort, (where all the goods are removed for sale) all the household teak and blackwood furniture by John Roberts, Dewji Canji &c. such as drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, lined rich Genoa velvet, drawing room cabinets, dining table and chairs, dumb waiters, dinner waggons, meatsafes, bevelled mirror sideboard, card tables, tiled teapoys, musical box, hatstands, Real Rhinoceros walking Stick, dressing and washhand tables, corner cabinets, Iron and Brass single and double bed steads, English dressing chest of drawers and washhand table, glass and panel door cupboards, cheval glass, vases, low, easy and rocking chairs bedroom sofas, ornaments, large stove with boiler and chimney, aluminium utensils, carpets, coir and china matting almost new, rich glass, crockery and plated ware &c.
The property of the late A. Peterson Esq.
P. S.—The above articles were ordered out by the deceased only 6 months back and were very little used.
The above are on view.
Property of a gentleman.
A Piano by Collard and Collard.
MEHTA & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 28th December, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS.

TABLEAUX VIVANTS.

Tennyson's Dream of Fair Women.

ritannia and the Allies.

Under the distinguished patronage of;—
His Excellency The Governor & Lady Willingdon.
Lady Peirse,
Major-General G. F. Gorringe, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Monday, 11th January 1915. 9-45 P.M.

In aid of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association and The Naval Fund of the Women's Branch of The Bombay Presidency War & Relief Fund.

Plan at ROSE & Co

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

Practice Session.....8 to 9 a. m.
Ladies only.....9-30 to 10-30 a. m.
Evening Session.....6 to 8
Night do. .....9-30 to 11-30
Club do. .....6 to 8 (Every Thursday Evening)
Sunday Morning.....9 to 11.
Band in Attendance.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARN ROAD.

A WELCOME ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

We have booked at great expense for our Xmas Programme

THE FAMOUS SPE TACULAR WAR DRAMA,

JUDITH OF BETHULIA

To shown To-night and Every Night.

4,000 Feet long. | THE LAST WORD IN REALISM. | IN FOUR CHAPTERS.

A Picture which cost thousands of Pounds to produce, and in which over 5000 men and horses have taken part.

SEE THE GREAT ATTACK ON THE WALLS OF BETHULIA.

A Scene unparalleled in the Realm of Moving Pictures.

WE AWAIT YOUR VERDICT. | We confidently assert this to be one of the finest pictures shown in Bombay. | DON'T FAIL TO PAY A VISIT.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY—7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, 10 to 11-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—Saturday and Sunday, 5-30.

PALLADIUM,

LATE LA SCALA THEATRE,
KALBADEVI ROAD.

6-30. TWO PERFORMANCES 10 p.m
Expensive Engagement of the Juvenile Wonder
LITTLE DOROTHY
AGE NINE
The absolute craze of four Continents
SADIE WILLIAMS
Charming Serio and Dancer
After a successful South African Tour
ROSIE GEORGE
AGE EIGHT
Coster Impersonator and Dancer.
ROSE DE VELLA
Commedienne and Impersonator
THE ANIMATED WAR GAZETTE
SHOWING ACTUAL SCENES FROM THE FRONT
DON'T FALL TO SEE
THE GREAT SPY RAID
A Stirring Episode against England's enemies
A WAR DRAMA OF THE PRESENT TIME
Prices Rs. 2, 1, Annas 8 and 4.
Soldiers and Sailors Half Price to 2nd and 3rd Seats.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.

The EXCLUSIVE and most EXPENSIVE BOOKING of the LONGEST FILM entitled

LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY
LUCILLE LOVE THE MASKED GIRL OF MYSTERY.

The THRILLING ROMANCE of LOVE and INTRIGUE.
30,000 (Thirty Thousand) FEET IN 15 SERIES of
TWO PARTS EACH.
COME & SEE THE HEROINE LUCILLE

Of Great Personal Charm in her astounding CAPABILITIES of Doing Daring Deeds UNPARALLELED to regain the valuable Papers stolen by an INTERNATIONAL SPY from her father whose good position and name Lucille sees to be at stake.
True to her determination Lucille follows the Scoundrel to the ends of the earth.
WE ALSO SHOW
DIFFERENT PUBLICATIONS OF THE PRESENT WAR PICTURES.
PRIZE MATINEES ON Saturday & Sunday 5 to 6-30 | POPULAR PRICES. | 3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 7 to 8-30; 8-45 to 10-15 & 10-30 to 12
SANDHURST ROAD. **OLYMPIA CINEMA** TEL. No. 1286.

TO-NIGHT 9-30 S. T. EVERY NIGHT.

Prof. CHATRE'S

NEW INDIAN CIRCUS

GILDER TANK, NEAR GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.

BEST AND SELECT PROGRAMME

DURING XMAS WEEK.

Matinees on Saturday and Sunday at 4-30 S. T.

RUPEE FISH POND.

XMAS EVE TO NEW YEAR DAY

A VARIETY OF
Gold, Silver and Electro-plated Goods of Excellent Value for a Rupee
EACH DIP SUCCESSFUL.
GENUINE UNDERTAKING: NO FRAUD.
Trial Solicited.
A String Band attend daily.

J. JAMES & Co.,
69, Medows Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers

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AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

PALACE
OF
VARIETIES

6-30 Twice Nightly 10 p.m.

MON. WED. and SAT.
No 10 o'clock Show
until further notice

Continued Success of our Opening Programme.

MAY YOHE
The IDOL of LONDON
Former Lady Frances Hope

LITTLE MONA
BOMBAY'S FAVOURITE

TEARS OF REPENTANCE
Drama in Two Parts
WAR PICTURES,
&c., &c., &c.

THURSDAY
NEW YEAR EVE
OUR FIRST
GALA NIGHT
Change of Programme
NEW YEAR EVE
and
NEW YEAR DAY
MATINEE at 4-30
Children with their Servants half-price and prizes will be given to the little ones—
EVERY SATURDAY
As usual Matinee at 4-30
Prices as usual.
PLAN AT ROSE & Co.
No 10 o clock Show To-night.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.
(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors. $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $15,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do. Hongkew
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Brances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)
Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Medan	Manila
Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi.	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (f.m.s.	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S)	Saigon	Yokohama
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p. a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £562,500
Reserve Fund £465,000
Head Office Grace Church Street London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bharu, (Kolantan), Penang, Singapur, Hongkong, and Shanghai.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 25.

The weather has been dry and the unsettled conditions in north-west India have disappeared.

Forecast:—No important change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 26th December 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in the north Punjab. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the extreme western districts; night temperature is in defect at Jhansi and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner, Jaipur and Kotah.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in defect at most stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is generally below normal.

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry and is likely to continue so. Conditions have become more settled in north-west India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 26th of December. 1914.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A M	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Nov to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN-Gulf—						
Bushire	75.3	61.8	42	..	0.36	—1.05
Jask				..		
Muskat	77.8	63.7	90	..	2.08	1.23
Do. (25th)						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.6	44.7	72	..	0.36	0.01
Rawalpindi	66.6	37 4	91	..	4.14	3.20
Lahore	74.4	43.0	92	..	1.07	0.72
Hissar	78.2	39.2	53	..	0.02	
Ambala	73.9	38 1	80	..	0.29	—0.34
Delhi	75.0	46.5	71	..	0.33	—0.17
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	77 3	45.5	61	..	0	—0.30
Mainpuri	76.3	42 5	61	..	0.04	—0 44
Jhansi	81.0	45 0	59	..	0	—0 32
Cawnpore	74.4	44.3	85	..	0	—0.44
Allahabad	74.6	41.0	78	..	0	—0.57
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobbad	76 5	44.2	70	..	0.52	0.33
Karachi	75 5	61.2	65	..	0.55	0.41
Ajmer	75.1	43 6	58	..	0.49	0.10
Jaipore	79 2	48.1	48	..	0.12	—0.20
Kotah	83 6	53 8	44	..	0.28	—3.03
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	81.0	55.0	71	..	0.16	0.01
Dwarka	78.3	63.0	86	..	0.09	0.03
Veraval	85 0	62.1	58	..	0	—0.35
Rajkot	79 9	49.3	62	..	0.21	—0.07
Bhavnagar Para	88.6	60.8	66	..	0	—0.21
Surat	83.1	66 5	81	..	0.70	0.56
Ahmedabad	81.8	56.0	54	..	0	—0.19
Dessa	82.2	61 3	59	..	0.05	—0.10
Neemuch	78.9	48 9	57	..	0.45	0.17
Indore	81.7	46.3	54	..	0.85	0.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	77.9	41.3	64	..	0	—0.69
Saugor	81.4	52 2	29	..	0	—0.88
Hoshangabad						
Khandwa	84.4	47.3	51	..	0.48	—0.22
Akola	86 2	46.8	50	..	0.59	0 41
Amraoti	84.7	45.5	39	..	0.30	—0.68
Nagpur	80.8	50 0	55	..	0.44	1.25
Chanda	83.5	43.0	64	..	0 33	—1.57
Raipur	76.7	45.1	67	..	0.08	—0.60
KONKAN—						
Bombay	83.3	65.6	76	..	0.18	—0.37
Ratnagiri	84.1	64.7	32	..	0.42	—0.37
Mormugao	82 0	65.0	66	..	1.43	0.31
Karwar	85.5	59.0	71	..	5.67	3.85
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.4	48.1	51	..	1.78	1.21
Ahmednagar	85.5	49.1	39	..	1.66	0.75
Poona	85.2	46.7	70	..	0.68	—0 45
Sholapur	83.3	53.9	39	..	3.36	2.02
Bijapur	82.0	48.4	13	..	1.75	1.65
Belgaum	80.7	51.5	40	..	3.71	2.01
Aurangabad	83.4	49.9	36	..	1.13	0.40
Nyzamabad (Indur).	83 3	45.5	57	..	0.70	0.02
Hyderabad	81.8	50.2	65	..	0.18	—0.87
MALABAR AND CEYLON.						
Mangalore	91.1	63.9	47	..	3.45	0.30
Calicat	86.8	66.7	65	..	3.88	—1.88
Cochin	89.0	71.0	67	..	11.03	4.18
Colombo	87.1	70.5	74	..	14.46	—2.65
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilpatam	88.1	69 8	69	..	0.66	—5.29
Bellary	88.4	56.8	60	..	2.67	0.60
Guddapah	87.7	59 4	62	..	2.52	—1.62
Madras	83.7	69 4	60	..	14.80	—3.64
Bangalore	82 3	58.5	80	..	1.58	—1.69
Coimbator	85.6	59.7	72	..	2.86	—1.38
Trichinopoly	85 1	63.2	66	..	4.79	—2 41
Negapatam	83.1	66.9	74	..	17.97	—7.57

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 26th December 1914 was 30.223 inches. For temperature, corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.18 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 88 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature or correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid reading should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by 0.10 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay 26th December 1914.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	30.018 Inches
Temperature of Air	74.8 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	65.0 "
Dew Point	59 5 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.594 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky could—10)	0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	83 2 "
Minimum do. do.	66 6 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to Midnight	183 miles

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 25.

Zorosstrian	Osborne	Calcutt Dec. 13
Mascousino	Tratt	San Francisco Nov. 2
Jelunga	Lewis	Jedah Dec. 12

Dec. 26.

Lord Derby	Fellons	Newcastle Nov. 21
Sandon Hall	Powlands	New York Nov. 13
Nirvana	Adenne	Middleshorough Nov. 10
Querimba	Bamber	Rangoon Dec. 14

Dec. 27

Ganctonia	W. Ward	Calcutta Dec. 16
Arenmoor	Williams	Calcutta Dec. 15

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 25.

Dalemoor	Taylor	Calcutta.
Subadar	Crebbin	Calcutta.
Oriental	Valentine	Shanghai.

Dec. 27

Kirklee	Currie	Delagoa Bay
Lhasa	Rouse	Karachi

Dec. 27.

Caledonia	Dowel	London.
City of Manchester	Scobie	Liverpool.
Dondolo	Giacopello	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained port clearance on Saturday

S.S. Chakdara Sparrow Persian Gulf

The following vessels entered for loading

Steamer Jelunga for Jedah

S. S. Zoroastrian:—The steamer Zoroastrian, 2,585 tons, Captain W. Osborne, arrived in harbour on the 25th, from Calcutta which port she left on Dec. 13 with coal.

S. S. Masconsino:—The steamer Masconsino, 2,695 tons, Captain P. Trott, arrived in harbour on the 25th from San Francisco, which port she left on Nov. 3 with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S. S. Jelunga:—The steamer Jelunga, 3,360 tons, Captain E. R. Lewis, arrived in harbour on the 25th from Jedah which port she left on Dec. 12 with 969 pilgrims.

S. S. Lord Derby:—The steamer Lord Derby, 2,401 tons, Captain Fellons, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Newcastle, which port she left on Nov. 21 with a consignment of 585 horses.

S. S. Sandan Hall:—The steamer Sandan Hall, 3,293 tons, Captain O. Rowlands, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York which port she left on Nov. 13 with a general cargo.

S. S. Nivana:—The steamer Nivana 3,768 tons, Captain H. Adenne, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Middlesborough which port she left on Nov. 10 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Querimba:—The steamer Querimba, 4,937 tons, Captain A. Bamber, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on Dec. 14 with a general cargo.

S. S. Sanctoria:—The steamer Sanctoria, 2,378 tons, Captain W. Ward, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she left on Dec. 16 with coal.

S. S. Arenmoor:—The steamer Arenmoor, 2,382 tons, Captain E. S. Williams, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta which port she left on Dec. 15 with coal.

S. S. Kirklee:—The steamer Kirklee, 2,275 tons, Captain Currie, sailed on Saturday for Delagoa Bay in ballast.

S. S. City of Manchester:—The steamer City of Manchester, 3,562 tons, Captain W. H. Scobie, sailed on Sunday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S. S. Caledonia:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia, 3,429 tons, Captain E. R. Dowell, sailed for London with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dondolo:—The steamer Dondolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopillo, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta with a general same bottom cargo.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. J. Rouse, sailed on Sunday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakdara:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakdara, 1,584 tons, Captain W. R. Sparrow, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Sunday, December 27th, 1914.

Clan Maclachlan	McLean	J. Finlay & Co
Lawoe	Smith	Khandwani D M.
Nubia	Garwood	P. & O. Co
Mansuri	Gore	T. Morrison & Co
Earl of Forfar	Harry	J. Finlay & Co
Peking Maru	Yamane	N. Y. Kaisha
Ferrara	Feathers	S. Wallace & Co
Wearside	Pick	J. Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Chakdara	Sparrow	M. M. & Co
City of Calcutta	Elliott	K. N. & Co
Circassia	Osborne	W & A. G. & Co
Colombo Maru	Sakamoto	N. Y. K.
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Shirazi M. M.
Canizario	Smith	J. Finlay & Co.
Freienfels	Hocking	W. & A. G. & Co
Montebello	Mortolo	E. Baldovind.
Wakasa Maru	Itsumo	N. Y. K. & Co

M. W. V. D.

Dumra	Hadinson	M. M. & Co

H. W. P. D.

Satarmati	524	Sabu din	Bo. [S. N. Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Amazon	Bessu	
Angne	Lazzelic	A. Yule & Co.
Alavi	Richardson	T. M. & Co.
Aroukola	Alexander	M. M. & Co.
Calithness	Riddand	W. & A. G. & Co.
Castalia	Breuel	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor di Dia	Aboo	Purshotum & Co.
Gleneig	Morrison	T. M. & Co
Goodhope	Harding	
Inverais	Venus	A. Yule & Co
Jeddah	Tomel	
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. Co.
Meteor	Remmersen	W. & A. G. & Co
Nairn	Lassen	K. N. & Co.
Orna	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Rahmani	Cusack	T. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cotterll	R. R. C. & Co
Umballa	Buswell	M. M. & Co
Umaria	Elton	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 304 bales, wool F. F. Campbell & Co.; 618 bales, wool, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Manchester (s) 38 bales, wool, B. Chetandas.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 4,000 cwts, linseed, Kilachand Devchund & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Montebello (s) 2,000 cwts., linseed, Kilachand Devchund & Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakasa Maru (s) 160 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 1,000 bales, country twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nubia (s) 338 bales, country twist, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Oriental (s) 500 bales, country twist, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Peking Maru (s) 150 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Peking Maru (s) 487 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Peking Maru (s) 984 bales, cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Jelunga from Jeddah, Agents, T. Morrison & Co., 2 cases, specie (Rs. 5,000), 1 box, motor car.

S. S. Zoroastrian from Calcutta, Agents, Cursetji Muncherji, 5,800 tons, Bengal coal.

Millions use Zymole Trokeys for that disagreeable tickling in the throat, which accompanies a cough. They are soothing in action and pleasant in taste.
180—B29.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MONEY MARKET.

London, Dec. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	22 11/16+3/16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	2¾ unchgd:
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	3⅝ "
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4¼ "
" " " " 6 "	5¼ "
Interest day to day loans	1⅛ "
" 7 day market loans	1⅞ "

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Dec. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	69,000
" Exports to Great Britain	52,000
Futures at New York March	7.69+7
Futures at New York May	7.87+7
Spot Cotton at New York	7.65 unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	7⅛ unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans December	7.17 plus 22
Futures at New Orleans May	7.68+10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	7 1/2 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4.85.75 "
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾ "

New York December 26th 1914.

Demand Bills	4.82.25
Silver Commercial Bars	48¾
Other Closed	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Dec. 24th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

	£		£
Total Bullion	70,378,000	Dec.	2,036,000
Public Deposits	37,459,000	"	5,709,000
Other do.	115,406,000	"	7,330,000
Govt Securities	14,806,000	Inc.	2,837,000
Other Securities	103,294,000	Dec.	13,188.000
Notes & Gold	52,608,000	"	2,664,000

THE BANK RESERVE is 34 % of the Liabilities.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's	Sales at Liverpool	5,000
"	Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
"	Sales of East Indian	300
"	Imports	4,886

Tone of Liverpool Cotton. Spot:—Steady

Mid. Americans	4.53—4
Egyptian F.G.F.	6.30 unchgd.
New York Official noon call March new	7.66
May new	7.84
New Orleans 10 a.m. unreceived.	

CLOSING PRICES.
Liverpool, December 24th.

Months.	To-day's price.
May-June	4.28—3
June-July	...
July-Aug.	4.35—4
Aug.-Sept.	...
Sept.-Oct.	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.47—3
Nov.-Dec.	...
Dec.-Jan.	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.53—3

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.
Liverpool, Dec. 24th

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	4,886

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's price.
M. J.	4.27—4
J. J.	Nominal.
J. A.	4.34—5
A. S.	Nominal.
S. O.	Nominal.
O. N.	4.45—5
N. D.	Nominal.
D. J.	Nominal.
J. F.	4.51—5

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Dec. 24th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	not received
Egyptian Visible Supply	
East Indian " "	
American " "	
Other " "	

Total Sales	27,000
East Indian Sales	1,500
Total Speculation	—
Total Export	4,000
East Indian Export	100
East Indian Stock	63,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,200
East Indian Actual Export	500
East Indian Imports	4,000
East Indian Speculation	—
American Afloat	420,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	473,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

White Delhi per 492lbs. C.I.F May.-June	52-3
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. June.-July	51
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. afloat	52

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fee—60 lbs. January	51/6
Barletta Russo—62 1/2 lbs.	51/6

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	4 8/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan.-Feb.;	48
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Paid Jan-Feb.;	43
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Hull unchanged	6/2/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 56⅜—⅜
Copper Braziers	£ 73—£ 1
Yellow Metal unchanged	7
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B	
4 % F.O.B. Liverpool unchanged	11/7/6

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal nominally unchanged.	27

SUGAR.

Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay Hull unchanged	26

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta unchanged	22⅜

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/10
Ceylon Rubber	2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Bombay, 26th December.

All markets closed for the Christmas Holiday.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength, and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 4 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

AN EXCELLENT TESTIMONY

"I CERTIFY with pleasure that the NATIONAL INSURANCE & BANKING COMPANY, Ld., Amritsar, has paid claims on my policies Nos. 712 and 713 promptly and the company is very honest in its dealings. I recommend it to the public.

(Sd.) SHEIKH DANISHMAND SUQRAT,
Extra Assistant Commissioner.
Lahore, 10th October, 1913.

PERSONS intending to make an excellent provision against ACCIDENT, DEATH, or OLD AGE at lowest periodical payments need apply sharp to the undermentioned.

WANTED—Active and honest agents and canvassers on liberal terms throughout the island and the presidency of Bombay. Particulars can be had from:—K. ANANT RAM and BROS., Chief Agents, 17-19 Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A good-looking man oughtn't to permit constipation to run on. It will spoil his good looks. Kasagra cures constipation, and tastes so good that you smile as you swallow it. 180—D9.

Syrup of Vasaka
(Adhatoda Vasika)
Expectorant and antispasmodic, useful in Cold, Coughs, Bronchitis and all diseases of the respiratory system.
Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Calcutta

Best Remedy
for
Coughs, Colds and Bronchitis.

Virtues of Vasaka
are extolled every day
from
the most ancient times of Charaka, Sustra up to the present day.
Have a phial always in the house-hold.
Price per phial Ten Annas.

Bengal Chemical & Pharmaceutical Works Ltd Calcutta

TREACHER'S SALE

FINISHES ON DECEMBER 31ST.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE

TO ENABLE US

TO CLEAR OUT OUR OLD STOCK

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

FRESH SHIPMENTS OF GOODS

EXPECTED NEXT MONTH.

A HANDSOME DESK DIARY WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY PURCHASER OF GOODS VALUE Rs. 10.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY RACES.

CLEVERLY EXECUTED COUPS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

One or two nicely-planned and well-executed coups came off at the Second Extra Meeting of the Bombay races on Saturday. There was the case of Sparrow Hawk in the first race, for instance. All the knowing ones were on it, and though they got a bit of a fright at the finish, the issue was never in doubt. Sparrow Hawk won by a neck, but he was hardly extended, while Terror, which made him run for it, was all out all the way up the straight. Considering that there were only four runners, the dividend of nearly one and a half to one must be accounted very satisfactory.

The public did not make any mistake about the next race either. Sherali had been expected to win on the previous Saturday, but was unplaced and very many people backed it again on the "following up" principle. The race was run on the straight five furlong course, and it is impossible to say much about the going, except that Sherali always seemed to be there or thereabouts.

And then, two favourites having got home, there came one of the upsets of the afternoon. Royal Court, which ought to have won on the first day but was injudiciously ridden, was made a very strong favourite, although there was also money for Serpent, King Mac, and Shanghai. Just before the totalisator closed there was a run on Dardanelles, and those who made the run quite evidently, knew what they were doing. When they got to the bend Dardanelles came through the field like a flash, and simply made a hack of Royal Court.

Mohsel was the public fancy for the next race but was beaten by a head by the rankest outsider in the field of eleven, Golden Ducat. It was a great race all the way up the straight, and there was very little in it. Both Bowley and Mr. Crawford rode excellently, and their mounts were locked together for a full two furlongs. It was in the last stride that Golden Ducat got in front, and the verdict was only a head. There were very few on the winner, which paid the very satisfactory dividend of 446 rupees.

Having been beaten on the post in this event, Bowley took no chances on Seigneurie in the Bellasis Plate. Seigneurie was backed as though the race was over, and the confidence of the people was not misplaced. When they got to business Seigneurie had the field well whacked, and might have won by a street length had her rider allowed her to do so.

Those who, having once backed a horse follow it until it wins, had a good win on The Tetrarch. A week ago this animal came up at a tremendous pace at the finish, and got second, while on Saturday he was first. This was another of the five furlong straight abominations, and as has happened before there was trouble over it. When the numbers went up Zigomar was given as the winner, but after a second or two number two was taken out of the frame, and number nine put in its place. And even then the Judge did not seem very confident that he had got the result right, although a friend who was at the post told me that The Tetrarch undoubtedly won.

Mujeed brought off another outsider in the last race of the day, piloting Ata Allah home to win by a couple of lengths from Bravo, with Durban, joint favourite and Bravo done out of the third place by Burg.

Details:—

THE COLABA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third Rs. 300. For Arabs. W. A. raised 10lbs. Allowances.—Horses which have not won since 31st March 1912, flat race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; Rs. 2,000 or over, 12lbs.; Rs. 1,500 or over, 18lbs.; Rs. 500 or over, 24lbs. Maidens, 28lbs.; (not accumulative). Ponies 14 hands and under, 6lbs.

Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' g a h SPARROW HAWK, 8-7-, Sampson 1
Mr. Dora Cowasjee's b a h TERROR, 9-1, Bowley 2
Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h MONEY GOLD 8-9, Pratt 3
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h ACE OF HEARTS 8-3, Zamil 4

Won by a neck, half a length second and third, two lengths third and fourth—Time 1 min. 38 2-5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 24-8 win, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 29-8 places. Total invested, Rs. 4,500.

The Race.—Money Gold was prominent early on, but when they had gone two furlongs Sparrow Hawk went to the front. Terror made a race of it up the straight, but could make little impression on Sparrow Hawk, which won with a bit in hand.

THE NERAL PLATE Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 750; second, Rs. 200; third, Rs. 100. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's b a h SHERALI 8-4, Pratt 1
Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h VELLARD 9-3 Mr. Crawford 2
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h QUALITY 9-7, Etul 3
Mr. Syed Rashid's ch a h AMERICAN SPOT 8-11, Zamil 4

Also Ran:—Monitor, Hill; Guldasta, Sampson; Hurchan, Native; Marigold, Native; Hongkong, Fahad; Arabian Consul, Native; Pepul, Crowden; Abdul Native; Sweetlips, Harrison; Shatra, Ebrahim; Meteor, Abbas; Ruby Fish, Bowley; Ringmaster, Mujeed; Jingle, Dhondy; Pharaoh, Kanoo.

Won by half a length, neck second and third, length third and fourth. Time—1min. 7 1/5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 34-8 win, Rs. 18-8, Rs. 52 and Rs. 58 places. Total invested Rs. 10,550.

The Race.—Quality made the running but could not last it out when Sherali, on whom att rode a nice race, came at him. At the end, Vellard came at the leaders and just beat Quality for second place.

THE BYCULLA PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 6lbs.

Mr. Jadaw Mahomed's ch a h DARDANELLES 7-8, Mujeed 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h ROYAL COURT 7-8, Sampson 2
Mr. Arthur's br a h KING MAC 8-10, Bowley 3
Mr. Mirza Hoosain's g a h NAYEL PASHA 8-4, Ebrahim 4

Also Ran:—Shanghai, Pratt; Powerful, Fahad; Rag Time, Zamil; Berlin Girl, Dhondi; Jemadar, Jodha Ram; Black Ivory, Kanoo; Highborn, Harrison.

Won by two lengths, same distance second and third, neck third and fourth. Time—1 min. 39 1/5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 74-8 win, Rs. 15-8, Rs. 13, and Rs. 14-8 places. Total invested Rs. 12,590.

The Race.—Jemadar showed the way from King Mac and Royal Court. At the bend Dardanelles came through like a flash, and won as he liked. Royal Court tried to get up in the straight, but could not touch the winner.

THE MODERATE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over since 31st March 1912. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March 1912, of flat race; once, 4lbs.; twice, 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Winners since the above date of flat races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 6lbs.; Maidens 5lbs.

Mr. Naji Syed Rashid's b a h GOLDEN DUCAT 8-11, Mr. Crawford 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h MOHSEL 8-2, Bowley 2
Mr. T. Harrison's g a h MINERVA 8-8 Harrison 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h BRIMO 8-1, Pratt 4

Also Ran:—Tulwar, Crowden; Welcome, Zamil; Adonis, Hill; Beethoven, Sampson; Majbur, Abbas; Minimax, Ebrahim; Rising Dawn, Mujeed.

Won by a head, half a length second and third, two lengths, third and fourth. Time—1min. 22secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 446-8 win, Rs. 60, Rs. 18, and Rs. 16-8 places. Total invested Rs. 12,240.

The Race.—When the barrier went up, Welcome jumped out followed by Mohsel, Brimo, Minerva and Golden Ducat. From the turn Mohsel and Golden Ducat were locked together, and they made a great race of it up the straight. Golden Ducat first got home by a head.

THE BELLASIS PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for horses in the 3rd division.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's br e m SEIGNEURIE 8-4, Bowley 1
Mr. G. K.'s br am m VEERA 8-10, Harrison 2
Mr. Pitt's b e m YVETTE 8-11, Pratt 3
Mr. M. Goculdass' ch e m PARTIAL ECLIPSE 7-12 Sampson 4

Also Ran:—The Painter, Crowden; Wild Bird, Dhondi.

Won by two lengths, one length second and third, four lengths third and fourth. Time—1min, 16secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 22 win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 17 places. Total invested Rs. 7,880.

The Race.—The Painter was left. Yvette was prominent for a while, but when it came to racing Seigneurie had her field beaten to nothing. She won by two lengths, and might have won by twenty.

THE NERAL PLATE—Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division.

Mr. J. Crawford's g a h THE TETRARCH 8-6, Mr. Crawford 1
Aga Coochick Shah's bl a h ZIGOMAR 8-13 Zamil 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h SIRMUST 8-6, Hill 3
Mr. Heath's b a h NIGHT HAWK 9-7, Abbas 4

Also Ran:—Lot, Mujeed; Cyprus, Pratt; Ambassador, Greenhalgh; Flying Machine, Native; Red Fish, Bowley; Agent, Etul; Aye, Aye, Sir, Harrison; Saood, Crowden; Matador, Fahad; Sheriff, Jodha Ram; Jawan, Kanoo; Columbus, Sampson; Cardiff, Ebrahim.

Won by a neck, half a length second and third, half a length third and fourth. Time—1min. 8secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 165 win, Rs. 33, Rs. 53-8 and Rs. 36 places.

The Race.—It was a pretty tight race, and when they had finished the judge was not quite sure what had won. At any rate, he put up the wrong number, first giving Zigomar as the winner, and then altering it to The Tetrarch.

THE ELPHINSTONE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. N. Jehangir's g a h ATA ALLAH 7-0, Mujeed 1
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h BRAVO 9-4, Bowley 2
Mr. J. Crawford's b a h BURG 8-4, Mr. J. H. Crawford 3
Mr. Abdoola Faras' ch a h DURBAN 7-12, Zamil 4

Also Ran:—Tofic Pasha, Hill; Raspberry, Pratt; Ream, Japheta; Fado, Etul; Nainava, Jodha Ram; Dhaidan, Crowden; Alwar, Dhondi; Abdul Aziz, Fahad; Tenebreuse, Sampson; Newmarket, Harrison.

Won by two lengths, neck second and third, head third and fourth. Time—1min. 22 3/5secs.

Totalisator paid Rs. 71-8 win, Rs. 26, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 33-8 places.

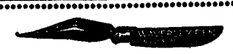
The Race.—Mujeed rode a very nice race on Ata Allah, and had his field well beaten when they came into the straight. Durban was expected but made a poor show.

THE BOMBAY CHESS CLUB.

The Presidency Chess Tournament under the auspices of the Club commenced on Saturday, the 21st November and upto last Saturday the following were the results:—H. E. Banji, 11; G. H. Dalal, 6½; S. B. Joshi, 11; R. D. Kurve, 12½; Dr. Mehta, 8½; B. D. Ratnagar, 8½; J. C. Tarapore, 13; D. N. Wadia, 6; Dr. Bharucha, 9½; N. J. Dadiseth, 10½; B. K. Karmarker, 12½; D. S. Mandlik, 14½; A. Owen, 3½; D. Shende, 15½; M. S. Tarapore, 3½; D. J. Variawa, 17; J. M. Cursetji, 8½; D. B. Joglekar, 10; A. N. Gadre, 23; N. A. Mowrawala, 10; S. P. Pavri, 14½; A. G. Sathaye, 7; and J. K. Tarapore, 10.

The A Class Tournament will commence from Saturday the 9th proximo at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.).

RESERVOIR WAVERLEY PEN



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CALCUTTA RACES.

FAVOURITE WINS THE VICEROY'S CUP.

KEMPION BADLY BEATEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 26.

The attendance to-day was very large, there being hardly any elbow-room in the ring, on the stands. Speculation was very brisk, and all the ring-men were kept occupied.

Results:—

THE GRAND ANNUAL.—Two miles, over eight flights.

The Zemindar of Nazerganj's CANBERRA 10-7, T. Ferguson 1
Mr. J. Goculdass' SOLUTION 10-9, Hoyt. 2
Mr. Ray Chaudhuri's JEMIMA 10-10, Gray. 3

Also ran:—Dolly Dimple, 9-2; Sea Lad, 9-0.

Betting: 5 to 4 Solution, 8 to 1 Jemima, 6 to 1 Canberra, eights the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 55 win; and Rs. 21 and Rs. 17 places.

The Race.—Canberra led, with Dolly Dimple, Solution, Sea Lad and Jemima in that order behind. There was no change for a mile and a half. Solution and Jemima then began improving their position, but Canberra sailed on merrily, winning comfortably by a quarter of a length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3min. 40⅘secs.

CALCUTTA PLATE.—Six furlongs.

Mr. Goculdass' PRIMROSE MORN, 9-3, Ruizt 1*
Mr. T Scott's CIDER 9-0, Kuhn 1*
* Dead heat.
Mr. R. R. S. S.'s KEMPION 9-3, Brown.....

Also ran:—Volsloane 9-3.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Kempion, fives Cider and Primrose Morn, fifteen Volsloane.

Tote paid Rs. 27 and Rs. 36 for win, respectively and Rs. 18 and Rs. 18 for places.

The Race.—It was a tremendous race. To a good start Primrose Morn forged ahead, with Kempion second. Volsloane joined Cider. Primrose Morn was first in the straight, when Kulm made his call on Cider, he responding gamely, decisively beating Kempion, and, running on, dead heated with the leader. Kempion finished 3 lengths behind third.

Time::—1min. 15secs.

CURZON PLATE,—One mile.

Mr. Goculdass' BORGIE 8-7, Hoyt 1
Mr. Lauder's WINCHESTER 9-5, Kuhn... 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s SMIRK 9-9, Brown 3

Also ran:—Picnic 9-12, Watteau 9-7, Rococo 9-6, Autocles 9-2, Sugar Loaf 8-12, Pension 7-6.

Betting: Threes Smirk, Winchester, and Sugar Loaf, tens or more the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 140 win, and Rs. 30, Rs. 18 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race.—Borgie forged ahead the moment the barrier went up, and, never being headed, won easily by two lengths. There was a good tussle for the second position, which Winchester just managed to secure by a short head.

Time:—1min. 43⅘secs.

VICEROY'S CUP,—1½ miles.

Mr. R. R. S.'s BACHELOR'S WEDDING 9-0, Brown 1
Mr. Goculdass' ARTHUR B. 8-7, Ruiz 2
Mr. Galstauns' SHINING WAY 9-3, Trenoweth 3

Also ran:—Spicy Bit 9-3, Jacamar 9-3, Cider 9-2, Saxonite 9-3.

Betting: 2 to 1 on Bachelor's Wedding, fours Shining Way, sixes Arthur B., longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 20 win, and Rs. 13, Rs. 14 and Rs. 12 places.

The Race.—To a capital start Arthur B. jumped ahead and forced the pace. He was followed by Jacamar, Shining Way, Bachelor's Wedding, Cider, Saxonite and Spicy Bit. Near the mile Jacomar led with Shining Way and Bachelor's Wedding level second, then Arthur B. From the five furlong post, the favourite forged ahead. Arthur B., came again under the whip but on Brown shaking up Bachelor's Wedding, he went on and won by 2½ lengths, 5½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—3min. 8secs.

An objection was lodged against the winner, but was over-ruled.

INTERNATIONAL PONY PLATE,—Seven furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' REFRESHER 9-13, Ruiz ... 1
Major Holden and Mr. J. D. Scott's LADY MARCHMENT, 9-7, Brown 2
Mr. Gussy's SPRING DAISY 9-7, Templeman 3*
Mr. Powell's THE FLAPPER 9-3, Murdison 3*
*Dead heat.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Refresher, twos Lady Marchment, any price the other two.

Tote paid Rs. 15 win, and Rs. 11 and Rs. 11 places.

The Race.—Lady Marchment took up the running, with Refresher, which won after a tight finish by a neck, 4 lengths off came the dead heaters.

Time:—1min. 31secs.

PADDOCK PLATE,—1¼ miles.

Mr. Goculdas' DOUBLE CHIN 8-7, Ruiz... 1
Mr. Ferguson's MISS DRAKE, 8-12, Ferguson 2
Mr. Gussy's NORTH 7-6, Kaikhasroo 3

Also ran:—Mayfly 8-1, Warwick 8-1, Anemone 8-1, Scotch Plaid 7-12, Bhisterer 7-1, First Venture 6-11, The Witch 6-13.

Betting: Twos Double Chin, Miss Drake and Mayfly, longer prices the rest.

Tote paid Rs. 38 for win, and Rs. 14, Rs. 15, and Rs. 21 places.

The Race.—The betting in this race was very spirited, three of them being backed heavily. Warwick led from the start to two furlongs from home, where Double Chin and Miss Drake joined him. The former won with a little to spare by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time:—2min. 10⅘secs.

POONA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS.

The Poona Open Lawn Tennis Championships are proceeding, and the following are the results to date:—

Open Singles.—Shaikh beat Gokhale, 6—2 6—4. Chinmulgund beat Bhat, 6—2, 6—3.

Open Doubles.—Ghatge and Shaikh beat Khan and Sayed, 6—1, 6—1. Shirgaonkar and Pant beat Gunjikar and Wagle, 6—2, 2—6, 8—6.

Doubles (Hindus Only).—A. G. Joshi and S. G. Mehendale beat N. B. Mudliar and V. N. Bhide, 6—4, 1—6, 11—9.

Modak and Mojumdar beat N. R. Joshi and Data 6—3, 6—2.

Saraf and Lele beat Paranjpe and B. K. Mehendale, 2—6, 6—3, 6—2.

Pardeshi and Khare beat Pandit and Ranade, 6—2, 6—3.

V. H. Barve and Bapat beat P. H. Barve and N. R. Bhide, 6—4, 5—7, 6—3.

Gunjikar and Wagle beat Thosar and Gadve, 6—2, 6—0.

Desai and Chinmulgund, W. O.

IMPERIAL INDIAN WAR RELIEF FUND.

SIND BRANCH.

A tenth instalment, of Rs. 23,000, subscribed towards the above fund, in the Province of Sind including Karachi City, has been remitted to the Honorary Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Branch by the Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Sind Branch. The total amount remitted to Bombay within the last thirteen weeks is Rs. 3,33,000.

POONA BRANCH.

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 32,110-1-2; Through Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris:—Indapur, Rs. 4,369-2-11; Bhimthadi, Rs. 3,247-2-3; Khed, Rs. 1,824-15-0; Junnar, Rs. 754-5-6; Sirur, Rs. 704-8-3; Haveli Taluka, Rs. 632-2-6; Mawal, Rs. 539; Purandhar, Rs. 537-12-0; Dhond, 103-3-6; Ambegaon, Rs. 67; Peta Mulshi, Rs. 103-15-0; Residents at Mundva, Rs. 112; Residents at Loni Kalbhore, Rs. 13; Residents at Wadki, Rs. 44-6-0; Residents at Bhukham, Rs. 12; Residents at Nanded, Rs. 203; Local Board School Masters, Rs. 28-9-6; Residents at Devachi Uruli, Rs. 30; Residents at Bhukam, Rs. 7-4-0; Residents at Nanded, Rs. 50; Residents at Bhugaon, Rs. 8-8-0; Residents at Chikhali, Rs. 14-8-0; Residents at Nanded, Rs. 5; Cantonment Poona through the Hon. Mr. N. P. Khandallawalla, Rs. 755; Meherban Sayad Abdullabhai Badruddin Mullaji Saheb of Surat High Iriest of the Borah Community, Rs. 1,000; Subjects of the Bhor State, through His Highness the Chief, Rs. 936-1-3; Staff, Conservator of Forest, Rs. 739-8-0; Cantonment Kirkee through the Magistrate, Kirkee, Kirkee Bazar, Rs. 712-6-0; Poona Gymkhana Concert 2nd instalment, Rs. 450; Shukrawar Ward, Rs. 379-12-0; Establishment Training Colleg, Poona, Rs. 295-2-3; Through Messrs. Cursetji and Sons, Rs. 234-3-9; Mr. Byramji Padamji, Rs. 200; Staff, Engineering College, Poona, Rs. 152-8-0; Mr. Burjorji Gustadji Poonawalla, Rs. 125; Paste Peth Ward, Rs. 115-4-0; Superintendent, New English School, Poona, Rs. 101-8-0; Sadashiv Peth Ward, Rs. 111; Bhamburda Ward, Rs. 110-12-0; Narayan Peth Ward, Rs. 28-9-0; Somwar Peth Ward, Rs. 12; and Budhkar Ward, Re. 1; Total Rs. 51,752-6-4.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE WAR FUND.

List of donors to 21st December 1914:—Amount already acknowledged, Rs. 72,150-13-9; Bundelkhand Agency (2nd Donation), Rs. 2,000; Northern Army Ladies Association, Rs. 500; Jaora Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 550; T. C. Maxwell, Esq., Simla. Proceeds of Special Cinema Matinee, Rs. 160; By sales of patterns, Rs. 60; European and Indian Staffs of Messrs. James Simpson and Co., Calcutta, Rs. 403-7-0; Mr. E. Von. Goldstein, Rs. 10; Mount Everest Chapter, Rs. 507-10-0; Dewas State (J.B.) S. J. A. A., Rs. 875; Members of Assam Valley Light Horse, "D" Troop Sections Jorhat, Morian and Nakachari, Rs. 372; Collected by Mrs. Archer, Baluchistan Centre, Rs. 750; Ratlam State Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 1,870; Chief Secretary, Jaora State, Rs. 50; Per Mrs. Simkins, Amgoori.—Ladies of Gulghat Section "D" Troop, A. V. L. H., Rs. 50; Ladies of Mayna Section "C" Troop A. V. L. H., Rs. 42; Ladies of Badlipur Section "D" Troop. A. P. L. H., Rs. 20; Sales, Rs. 10-6-0; Per Mrs. Pittar "Little Girls and Boys of Simla," Rs. 20; Ladies Branch, St. John Amb. Assocn. Bangalore, Rs. 1,404-7-7; Ladies Committee, Keonjhar State, S. J. A. A., Rs. 466-12-0; Lodge Star in the East. 67. E. C., Rs. 250; Assam Prov. Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 1,791-8-0; Bihar and Orissa Branch, S. J. A. A., Rs. 2,000; Mrs. R. T. Fraser, Rs. 50; Ladies of Jorhat, Rs. 135; Parsi Ladies of Mhow Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 140; G. I. P. Railway Branch, S. J. A. A., Jhansi, Rs. 200; Lodge Nepal, Gorakhpur, Rs. 132-6-0; Darjeeling Centre, S. J. A. A., (3rd donation), Rs. 500; Masonic Lodge Charity, Rs. 100; Ladies of Ghazipur, U. P., Rs. 145-8-0; The Civil Surgeon, Gangton, Sikkim, Rs. 120; From Eight of the Punjab Rose Croix Chapter, Rs. 100; Per Colonel W. E. Jennings, I.M.S., (2nd Donation). Chapter Perseverence, Rs. 50; Chapter Zorastee, Rs. 105; Chapter Forman, Rs. 150; Chapter Lenel, Rs. 30; Chapter Gibbs, Rs. 100; Chapter K. Hope, Rs. 500; Chapter Benevolence, Rs. 50; Chapter Malve, Rs. 60; Chapter Killinnay in the East, Rs. 225; Payment, Rs. 500; St. Augustine Preceptory, Rs. 126; Collected by General W. Cowper in the Allahabad Bde, Rs. 213-8-0 Mrs. Ambler (2nd donation) ,Rs. 20; Lodge Roos Keppel, Peshawar, Rs. 94-8-0; Collected by Mrs. Gurdon, Gauhati, Assam, Rs. 520; Indian Employees of Messrs. Phelps and Co., Delhi, Rs. 16-1-0; Bundelkhand Agency (3rd donation), Rs. 2,000; Lodge United Doors, Rs. 50; Mrs. Havelock Hudson, Rs. 25; His Highness Rajah Sahib Bahadur of Narsingarh, Rs. 500; Khan Sahib Syed Ali Ahmed Dewan, Narsingarh, Rs. 30; Bharatpur Durbar, Rs. 1,000; Lodge Hope and Perseverance (2nd donation), Rs. 185; Collected by Mrs. De Costa, Rs. 564-13-4; His Highness the Raja of Rajgarh, Rs. 600; Collected by Mrs. Windham, Western Rajputana State Residency, Jodhpur, Rs. 5,754-10-9; Imperial Indian Relief Fund, Rs. 90,000; Lodge Jumna, Agra, Rs. 240; Per Mr. G. French, "Railway Employees of Dacca," Rs. 25; Rose Croix Chapter, No. 128. E. C., Rs. 126; Per Colonel W. E. Jennings, I. M. S., (3rd Donation).—R. A. Chapter Independence, Bombay, Rs. 287; R. A. Chapter Rising Star of W. India. Bombay, Rs. 50; R. A. Chapter St. Andrews in the East, Poona, Rs. 25; R. A.Chapter The Scottish, Simla, Rs. 75; R. A. Chapter Mt. Elbarnz, Bombay, Rs. 75; Assam Provincial Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 1,628-1-0; Dewas State Centre (J. B.) S. J. A. A., Rs. 110; F. Troop, Assam Valley Light Horse, Rs. 355-10-0; R. A. Chapter Dalhousie, Rs. 22; Collected by Mrs. Blaker, Rs. 281-10-0; Per The Revd. Mr. Lewis "Collected in the European Schools of Simla," Rs. 35-5-0; Collected by Mr. G. Thomas, Hailakadi Rs. 385-4-0; and Umaria Special Centre, S. J. A. A., Rs. 115; Total Rs. 1,89,757-8-11.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still

Day of week.	Day of Month.	High Water: Bombay Mean Time.	High Water: Depth on Nil	Low Water: Month.	Low Water: Bombay Mean Time	Low Water: Depth on Nil
	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.	Dec.	h. m.	ft. in.
S.	26	m 5 38	24 11	26	m 0 58a	18 11
		8 8a	24 6			22 0
SUN	27	m 6 31	24 7	27	m 1 18	19 8
		9 2a	25 2		1 42a	
M.	28	m 7 34	24 6	28	m 2 24	22 3
		9 46a	26 1		2 23a	18 4
TU.	29	m 8 33	24 7	29	m 3 19	23 0
		m 10 23a	26 11		3 3a	17 10
W.	30	9 29	24 10	30	m 4 8	21 2
		10 57a	27 8		3 42a	16 8
TH	31	m 4 12	26 5	31	m 11 8	18 11
	Jan.	8 9a	24 1	Jan.	10 26a	20 0
F.	1	m 10 56	25 7	1	m 5 31	20 2
					4 57a	15 10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Dec.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 26 (Saturday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 9m.
" 27 (Sunday)	" 7h. 10m.	" 6h. 10m
" 28 (Monday)	" 7h. 11m.	" 6h. 10m
" 29 (Tuesday)	" 7h 11m	" 6h. 11m
" 30 (Wednesday)	" 7h 11m.	" 6h. 12m
" 31 (Thursday)	" 7h. 9m.	" 6h 8m
Jan. 1 (Friday)	" 7h. 12m.	" 6h. 12m

Phases of the Moon:—First Quarter 1914 Decembe 24th. 1h. 54-8m. p.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 1st. 1918 5h. 50-5m. p.m. Last Quarter Jan. 9th. 2h. 42-6m. a.m. New Moon January 16th. 8h. 11-9m. p.m.

DEATH OF A BOMBAY WORTHY.

The death has occurred of Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, J.P., a well-known member of the Surti Modh Bania caste of Bombay. He was born in this city in January, 1840, and studied at the Elphinstone Institute, but circumstances compelled him to commence commercial life at 18. He commenced on a monthly salary of fifteen rupees with the firm of Dosabhoy Merwanji & Co., but before he left them after eight years, his salary and commission amounted to Rs. 8,000 a year. He acted as guarantee agent to Messrs. A. J. Kinloch and Co., and after that to J. C. Bushby & Co., and W. M. Macaulay & Co. Subsequently with Mr. Narandas Purshotamdas, Mr. Vijbhucandas carried on business on his own account, and for the last forty years the firm of Narandas Rajaram & Co., has been well-known for its extensive business in cotton, wheat, seeds and mills. It has branches in Gujarat and the North-Western and Central Provinces.

Mr. Vijbhucandas was an Hon. Secretary of the Ilkal Famine Relief Fund, was chairman of the Mughbhat and Kumbharwada Plague Volunteers, and assisted materially in the establishment of the Hindu Fever Hospital, as well as a separate Plague Hospital for his own caste-men. In 1891 he was appointed a Trustee of the Port of Bombay and for several years before his retirement in 1910 was the senior Trustee. He received a letter of sympathy from His Imperial Majesty, who, as Prince of Wales, in 1905, laid the foundation-stone of the Alexandra Docks, which ceremony Mr. Vijbhucandas was prevented by sickness from attending. During the Hindu-Mahomedan riots of 1893, Mr. Vijbhucandas was appointed a member of the committee to consider the increase of the Bombay Police Force. In 1898, he was appointed an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He was summoned to give evidence before the Indian Famine Commission and the Railway Commission of 1899.

In social reform Mr. Vijbhucandas was a quiet worker. He was connected with various charitable institutions, and gave with a free hand for the welfare of his community. The Ruxmani Hindu Lying-in-Hospital, which he named after his mother in 1910, is growing more in request and has been the means of saving many lives. Owing to feeble health he had led a retired life for the last four years. He leaves three sons, and a daughter.

THE WHEAT CROPS.

TOTAL ESTIMATED AREA UNDER CULTIVATION.

A preliminary memorandum on the wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season of 1914-15, gives the total estimated area so far sown and reported as follows:—

	Bihar and Districts. Acres.	Native States. Acres
Presidency	992,000	449,600
Sind	565,700	35,500
	1,557,700	485,100

The total is thus 2,042,800 acres, which is 17.7 per cent. over the corresponding area last year, and 26.8 per cent. above the decennial average at same date. The increase in area is general throughout the Presidency and Sind. In Gujarat and the Deccan the seasonable late rains favoured wheat sowing which commenced normally in October-November. The sowing of wet crop still continues in places. The November rain was beneficial and helped sowings as well as seedlings. The crop is in fairly good condition everywhere. In the Karnatak sowings began normally in October in favourable seasonal conditions. The November rain helped the crop to germinate evenly, and it is now reported to be in fairly good condition. In Sind the cultivation extended generally under favourable inundation. Sowings began normally in November and still continue in parts of Nawabshah District. The condition of the crop is fairly good.

LINSEED AND RAPESEED.

A preliminary memorandum on the linseed and rapeseed crops of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind and Native States, for the Season 1914-15, gives the total area so far sown and reported as follows:—

	Linseed. Acres.	Rapeseed. Acres.
British Districts	74,700	234,400
Native States	9,100	78,900
	83,800	313,300
	15.3 per cent. below last year.	155.6 per cent. over last year.

The linseed crop is grown principally in the Deccan and Karnatak. The total reported area in the Deccan is about the same as last year though restricted in parts of Nasik owing to more area being devoted to wheat. In the Karnatak there is contraction of area in Bijapur due to extended cotton cultivation. The condition of the crop is fair in the Deccan and fairly good in Karnatak.

The rapeseed crop is grown principally in Sind and Gujarat States. The sowings began normally in October-November in Sind in favourable conditions. The increase is apparent owing to the inclusion in this area of area under Jambo which was excluded in previous years. As compared with the rapeseed area including Jambo for the last year, there is an actual contraction owing to more area being devoted to wheat and the probable fall in prices of oil seeds in general due to war. The crop is doing fairly well at present. In Gujarat States the sowings were made normally in November in favourable conditions. The condition of crop is fair at present.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

Mr. H. Beechey, Advocate, and several other counsel will appear for various accused in the Delhi Conspiracy Case which is fixed for hearing before the Chief Court on the 4th January.

At the instance of Mrs. Manglagauri Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. A. S. Desai, an aluminium merchant, has presented to the Lady Hardinge War Hospital five hundred aluminium sets, each set consisting of a tumbler, a lota and a bowl, valued at about Rs. 1,200. The gift is very much appreciated.

ACCIDENT AND IGNORANCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Advocate" war special edition of about mid-day, of the 27th inst.

Your evening contemporary I have noticed, has been very busy of late in picking out silly mistakes in some of your issues—mistakes such as the omission of a letter in a word, or a word in a sentence,—mistakes which any one with the least bit of intelligence could pick out.

With reference to the Port Stanley where the British Squadron was hidden waiting for the German ships, your contemporary, in the special war edition under reference, has the following:—

"Port Stanley is in Ontario, Upper Canada and is situated on the Coast of Lake Eerie."

For glaring unadulterated ignorance recommend me to the above—perhaps this mistake is due somewhat to the season—(I don't think!).

It is marvellous how the British Squadron in Canadian waters on December 7th could possibly engage and smash up the German on December 8th, so far away as "off the Falkland Islands."

Perhaps your contemporary is unaware of the fact that there is also a Port Stanley as well as Stanley Point on the East Coast of the island of East Falkland, and that this is the Port Stanley referred to.

Perhaps your contemporary will now see that everyone, even a newspaper, is liable to error, and will pay a little more attention to the teachings as laid down in that good old saying re: glass houses and stone-throwing.—Yours truly,

"TOLE."

Bombay, Dec. 27th.

MNEMONIC LINE FOR 1915.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the beginning of the year you were good enough to publish a line of my composition which would, as I said then, enable one to find out in a trice the day of the week for the current year. I am sending one to-day Mnemonic line for the year 1915 which answers the same purpose and which, I am sure, would be as useful to your numerous readers as its predecessor. It is this:—

Our gallant soldier goes to battle with a heavy but unmoved heart.

With the aid of this simple sentence you can at once find out what day of the week it would be on any date in 1915.

Explanation:—The 12 words denote the 12 months of the year (1915) in their proper order and the number of letters in each word signifies the date of the month on which the first Sunday falls. Now suppose you want to know what day of the week it will be on the 22nd May, 1915. As May is the 5th month take the 5th word "to" which contains two letters—therefore the 2nd of May is a Sunday, so is the 9th, the 16th, and the 23rd. The 22nd therefore is a Saturday.

Again let us find out the day of the week on the 10th October, 1915. October being the 10th month take the 10th word which is "but" and as it contains three letters the 3rd of October, 1915 is a Sunday. The 10th therefore is also a Sunday and so on.

Apropos of your remark that people would always like to refer to a calendar rather than work out this intricate device, I may say that this mnemonic line is only useful at a pinch, for instance, whilst making appointments when you are not at your desk. When a calendar is at hand one would refer to it rather than go in for this little calculation. Your readers may perhaps remember that this year's line was:—Said I, I often met several sages in Europe whom I adored.—Yours etc.,

J. R.

EXHIBITION OF

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

English mails due at daybreak.
Bombay Boxing Tournament, Terrace, Wellington Mews, Wodehouse Road, 9-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m. (B. T.).
Bombay Boxing Tournament, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 30.

Bombay Boxing Tournament, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Bombay Presidency Chess Tournament, "B" Class, Bombay Chess Club Room, 8-10 a.m. and 5-30 to 10-30 p.m. (S. T.).
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.
Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30.
Chhatre's Circus, Gilder Tank, Grant Road, 9-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.
Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

VIJBHUCANDAS ATMARAM—Dec. 26 at his residence Malabar Hill, aged 75 years. Deeply regretted by his family.

BHAVNAGREE.—At Habib House, corner of Grant Road, on 26th December, at 2 a.m. Bai Mithibai Mancherjee Rustumjee Bomanjee Bhavnagree (of Surat), mother of Homee Muncherji Bhavnagree.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lt.-Col. P. E. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

1026 Instructional classes:—For Officers and N. C. O's. will be discontinued until further orders are issued.

1031. Mobilization:—Companies are detailed for duty as follows:—
"F" Company, from Wednesday night, Dec. 30th, to Wednesday morning, Jan. 6th.
"A", "B" & "E" Companies, from Wednesday, Jan. 6th to Wednesday, Jan. 13th.
O. C. Companies will detail 10 N. C. O's & 54 men, to parade at Headquarters daily at 5-30 p.m., during their tour of duty.
Dress drill order with Helmets, Haversacks, & Water Bottles.
The Clothing store will be open for issues of clothing to Companies as follows:—
"F" Company, Monday, 28th Dec. from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
"A", "B" & "E" Coys., Monday, Jan. 4th from 5-30 to 7 p.m.
Kit will only be issued at the above hours.
Mobilization Kit:—Men detailed for duty, must bring Mobilization kit in accordance with Corps standing orders.
Rations:—All men detailed for Guard duty, must bring their own food for the night, Tea will be provided in the morning, & men will receive compensation in lieu of Rations.
Company Office:—All Company Office work will be carried out in the tents directed at Headquarters for this purpose.

1045. Parades.—Parades for the ensuing week:—
Monday 28th:—"B" Company at Headquarters 7-15 a.m.
Monday 28th:—"C" Company at Gymkhana 7-30 a.m.
Monday 28th:—"E" Company at Headquarters 6 p.m.
Monday 28th:—"F" Company at Headquarters 6 p.m.
Tuesday 29th:—"B" Company at Headquarters 7 p.m.
Tuesday 29th:—"D" Company at Telegraph Quarters 7-15 a.m.
Tuesday 29th:—"A" Company at Headquarters 6 p.m.
Thursday:—Officers, parade at Headquarters 7-15 a.m. with Belts & Swords. Dress Mufti.
The Battalion will parade Wednesday 30th Dec. and Friday 1st Jan., time to be notified later.

1046. Musketry:—The Musketry Range is allotted as follows:
Sunday, January 3rd:—"E" Company Class firing.
Monday, January 4th to Saturday, January, 9th "D" Company.

1047. Promotions & Appointments. The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in "F" Company, to take effect from this date. No. 6256 Lce.-Corpl. V Windsor to be Corporal.
No. 7877 Vol. J. J. Cassier appointed as Lance Corporal.
No. 5497 Vol. A. Lisboa appointed as Lance. Corporal.
No. 7423 Vol. C. K. Noroha appointed as Lance Corporal
No. 6200 Vol. C. E. Rodrigues appointed as Lance Corporal.
No. 7399 Vol. S. Symons appointed as Lance Corporal.
No. 7244 Vol. V. Homphrey appointed as Lance Corporal.
No. 6988 Dr. R. H. McDermott as Lance Corporal.

(Sd.), C. M. MOBERLY, Captain, Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths reported in Bombay on Friday, was 78, as compared with 70 of the corresponding day of 1913 and 75 of 1912. There were no cases of plague or cholera on Friday, but one death from small-pox was registered. The total number of rats caught during the day was 2,201, out of which three were found to be plague-stricken. Two of these latter had been caught in Tardeo and one in Chukla.

A DOCTOR'S SUICIDE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of D. Babaji, a Hindu Doctor, aged about thirty-two.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had lost his wife about two years ago and ever since then he took the loss to heart. Yesterday morning he was found in his bed suffering from the symptoms of prussic acid poisoning and he died before any medical aid was rendered.

A verdict of suicide was returned by the jury.

PROCLAMATION PARADES.

On New Year's Day the usual Proclamation Day parades will be held. In Bombay, the parade will take place on the maiden north of the Gymkhana, and the troops taking part will be the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, the 7th Hampshires, the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, the 108th Infantry and one double company of the 96th Infantry.

At Santa Cruz, a squadron of the 7th Hariana Lancers, and the 96th Berar Infantry will parade.

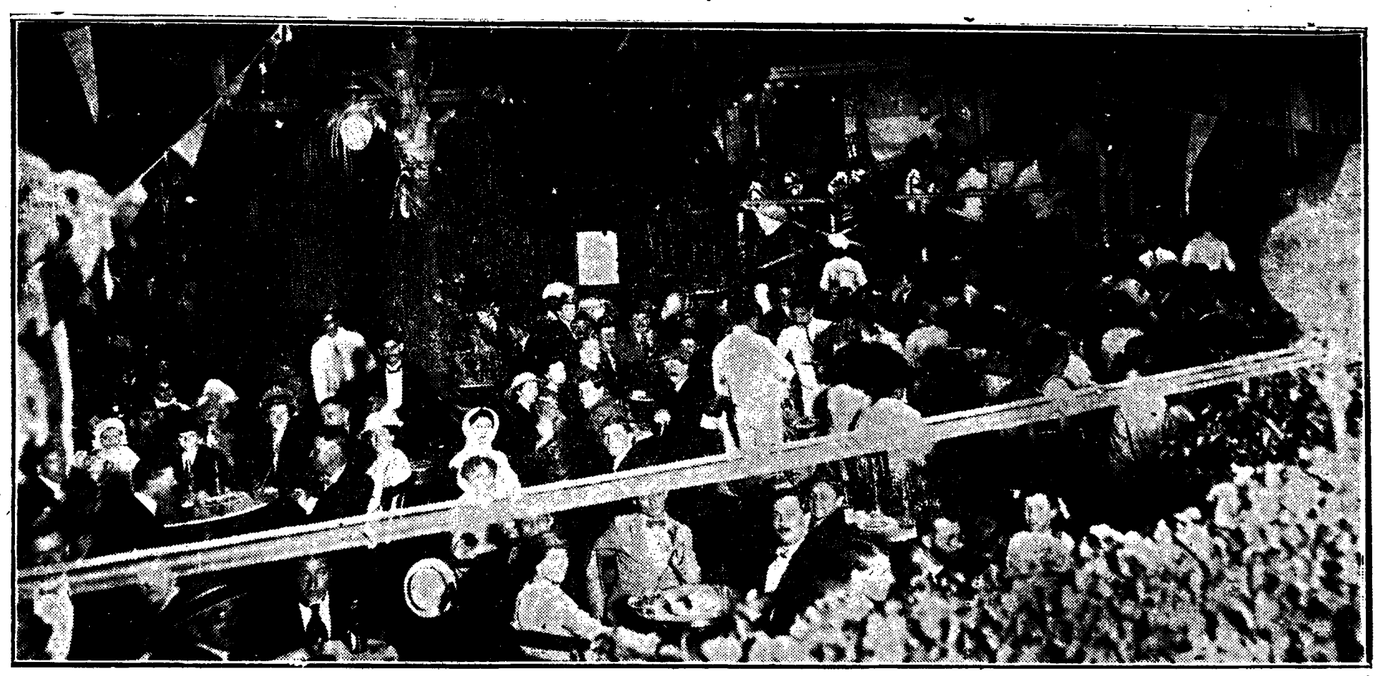
GIRGAUM ROAD FATALITY.

At the G. T. Hospital, on Christmas day, the coroner, Mr. G. F. Chalk, held an inquest touching the death of Pheroseshah Sorabji Jal, a Parsi aged about sixty years.

The evidence showed that on Thursday evening last, while passing along Girgaum Road, the deceased was knocked down by a horse in a hack victoria. He was picked up in an unconscious state and removed to the hospital, where it was ascertained that the base of his skull was fractured. He died subsequently.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

CHRISTMAS EVE IN BOMBAY.



THE SCENE AT GREEN'S.

A BUSY TIME AT GREEN'S RESTAURANT

Christmas was a very busy time at the Taj Mahal and Green's Restaurant. Special dinners were provided at Green's on Christmas Eve and Boxing night, and with commendable enterprise the management had engaged the Governor's Band to play on Christmas Eve at Green's and on Boxing night in the Taj.

On the former night there was a very great rush at Green's, and the manager, Mr. Stengler, computes that about one thousand people were served. Seats for dinner were at a discount, and in the garden late-comers could not get a chair.

The Taj restaurant, or as its frequenters call it the Chota Taj, was also crowded on both days. An innovation has been introduced here in the shape of illuminated signs setting out the dishes to be obtained within, with the prices of each dish plainly marked.

THE VICEROY'S LOSS.

The President of the Bombay Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, has received the following reply from the Private Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy:—"His Excellency is grateful to you and the Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay, for your kind sympathy with him in his sorrow."

The Chairman of the Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association, the citizens of Ilao, the Parsi community of Surat, the Grain Merchants' Association of Bombay, the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, the citizens of Broach and the citizens of Dhulia have also received messages, thanking them for their messages of condolence.

THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.

MRS. BESANT ON POLITICAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The 40th Session of the Theosophical Convention was opened this morning in the Blavatsky Gardens, Adyar, by Mrs. Besant, the president of the Society. A very large number of delegates including some prominent men from all parts of India were among those present.

Mrs. Besant, in the course of her opening address, referred to the work of the Theosophical Society in the past, its various stages of development, and the arduous work now before the society. She enjoined one and all to strictly follow the tenets of the Society, and always to keep the ideal before them.

Referring to the future work before the Society, she discussed the question of union between Hindus and Mussalmans, on which depended to a large extent the harmonious development of this country.

She could not lay down a definite line of policy for the Theosophists to follow in matters of social reform and education, as it depended on the environments and circumstances of the Society.

She said: "There is a talk that my going into politics will compromise the neutrality of the Theosophical Society; if it is so it is your fault."

She told them they were not to follow her in everything. She said she had felt that this was no time for dallying with social and political questions and she should join political work without any prejudice to theosophical work.

The Convention resumes to-morrow to carry out details of the work of the Society.

A BOMBAY STUDENT'S BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

PLACED FIRST ON LONDON M. D. LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

Mr. Jivaraj Mehta, of Bombay, has been placed first on the list and awarded the gold medal in the London University M. D. examination.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta hails from Amreli in Kathiawar. He passed in 1903 his Matriculation examination from the Amreli High School, where he gained numerous prizes and scholarships. He was taken up as a free boarder in the Sheth Varjiwandas Madhavdas Kapole Boarding School, and then he joined the Grant Medical College, Bombay. During his career there, he passed all the examinations with honours, carrying medals and prizes in all the subjects of his fourth year course—an event on which he was specially complemented by the then Governor of Bombay, Sir George Clarke. He successfully passed his L. M. & S. examination in 1908, winning the Lord Sandhurst Gold Medal in Medicine and Pathology. Having obtained the Tata studentship and Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai scholarship, he proceeded to England in 1909 for higher medical studies and joined the London Hospital. There he successfully obtained the degrees of M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., and M.B.B.S.; and also secured a prize in anatomy. He then passed the first F.R.C.S. As an Indian, he was the first after a lapse of nearly a quarter of a century to be appointed Clinical Assistant at the London Hospital, a post which he filled with great ability, and he now, at the early age of 26, stands at the top in the M.D. examination of the London University, and has been awarded a gold medal.

Along with his brilliant University career both in Bombay and in London, he has been an indefatigable champion of the cause of the Indian students in England. He has been one of the Secretaries of the London Branch of the Indian Guild of Science and Technology, and is a President of the London Indian Association, and as such had the honour of presiding at its inaugural address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale. He also had the distinction of being a member of the important deputation that waited upon Lord Crewe under the presidentship of Sir M. M. Bhavanagri to represent the cause of Indians in South Africa. After the declaration of war in Europe he has been an active supporter of the Indian Ambulance Corps, and has worked zealously with Mr. Gandhi.

DR. JIVRAJ MEHTA, M .D.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The following casualties are reported:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant S. Meakin, North Staffs.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. F. Burkitt, West Surreys.
Major Cooper-King, West Yorks.
Captain P. J. Fearon, West Surreys.
Captain Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, Scots Guards.
Lieut. P. E. Harding, Queen's Westminsters.
Captain P. Inopen, West Yorks.
Lieut. A. MacAlister, Engineers.
Lieut. C. C. McGrigor, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. E. L. Morris, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. Pickup, Yorkshires.
Captains R. Featherstone, R. G. Legge and C. J. Spencer, Devonshires.

NOW BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain J. Spottiswoode, Rifle Corps.

NOW BELIEVED WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut. D. C. Buchanan, Seaforths.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Captain A. F. Chapman, Gloucesters.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The following Casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Lieut R. D. Baird, Capt. T. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, Capt. J. Micklem, Capt. H. L. Riley and Seclieut A. Richardson, all Rifle Brigade.
Second Lieut. F. S. Baker and Capt. D. H. Davidson, Seaforths.
Capt. Barkhead-Browne, Sherwoods.
Capt. H. D. Harington, West Yorks.
Second Lieut. A. Hassell, Norfolks.
Lieut. A. Prendergast, Hampshires.
Lieut. G. L. Sparrow, South Wales Borderers.
Capt. C. Wade, Scottish Borderers.
Capt. Sir F. Hervey-Bathurst, Army Service Corps.
Lieut.-Colonel D. L. MacEwen, Camerons.
Second Lieut P. Hardinge, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut. D. Thomson, Artillery.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Capt. H. Askew, Border Regt.
Lieut B. Bernard, Warwicks.
Lieut. Hon. F. Hanbury-Tracy and Second Lieut R. F. Nugent, Scots Guards.

WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

Capt. J. B. Haddon, Warwicks.
Major B. Van de Weyer, Scots Guards.

MISSING.

Lieut. C. H. Anderson and Capt. W. H. Cameron, Highland Light Infantry.
Second Lieut. A. S. L. Daniell, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. K. Dennys, Capt. C. Maud and Capt. R. C. Orr, Somersets.
Second Lieut. D. G. Ramsay, Sussex.
Capt. H. Taylor, Scots Guards.
Lieut. Tooley, Guernsey Militia.
Second Lieut E. A. Walmisley, West Surreys.
Second Lieut N. Pearce, Warwicks (fought with West Surreys).

PRISONER.

Second Lieut. Condon, Northumberlands.

The following are unofficial reports:—

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Lieut. L. Cumming, Black Watch.
Capt. M. Leckie, Medicals.

PRISONER.

Lieut. A. A. Chitty, West Kents.

WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Capt. A. Macallan, Scottish Rifles.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 27.

The following are the names of officers in the thirty-fourth casualty list reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED.

9th Infantry:—Jemadar Mirza Mushtaq Ali.

WOUNDED.

1st Sappers and Miners:—Captain A. H. C. Barnard;
18th Pioneers:—Captain W. H. L. Darley.
2nd Norfolk Regiment:—Captain W. J. O. Daunt, 2nd Lieutenant Bulloch (slightly).
7th Rajputs:—Lieutenant W. L. Harvey (slightly).
10th Rifles:—Captain H. M. Butler (severely).
120th Infantry:—Captain W. Macready (severely).

The following is the 32nd list of casualties reported from France and Belgium:—

KILLED IN ACTION.

2nd-Lieutenant P. E. N. Howard, Royal Irish Regiment.

WOUNDED.

Lieutenant C. S. Browning, 129th Baluchis.
Captain C. A. G. Money, 130th Baluchis.
10635 Pricate J. Macdonald (dangerously), 1st Durham Light Infantry (attached to Lahore Divisional Signal Company).

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Major Cooper-King, West Yorks.
Lieut. R. Moore, Somersets.

HALF A MILLION WOUNDED.

MORE HOSPITALS THAN ARE NEEDED IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 24.

It was stated before the French Army Commission that 489,773 wounded had been treated in the hospitals between September 15th and November 30th. Of these 79 per cent. had returned to the ranks and two and a half per cent had died. There were now 3,978 army hospitals in France, which number exceeded the present need.

BOMBAY ANNUAL BOXING TOURNAMENT

ON THE TERRACE

WELLINGTON MEWS.

PART PROCEEDS IN AID OF THE WAR FUND.

TO-NIGHT.

Monday, 28th December, 1914.

COMMENCING 9-30 P. M. (S. T.)

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

NOVICES MIDDLEWEIGHTS 1ST ROUND.

1. Bomdr. Trentham, R. G. A. v. Vol. Klein, B. V. R.
2. Corpl. Ternell, B. V. R. v. Bomdr. Woodbridge, R. G. A.

HEAVYWEIGHT 1ST ROUND.

3. Dy. Inspector Melville, B. C. P. v. Corpl. Candy 7th Hants Regt.

OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS 1ST ROUND.

4. Vol. Perry, B. V. R. v. Seaman Steward, H. M. S. Hardinge.
5. Pte. Thompson, 13th Hussars v. Gunner Lyttle, R. G. A.

HEAVYWEIGHTS 2ND ROUND.

6. Gunner Halden, R. G. A. v. Corpl. Whitfield, 7th Hants Regiment.
7. Exhibition of Club and Sword Swinging by Mr. Robinson.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

OPEN LIGHTWEIGHTS 1ST ROUND.

8. Vol. E. Halliburn v. Pte. Fisher, R. M. L. I.

NOVICES MIDDLEWEIGHTS 2ND ROUND.

9. Vol. Marder, B. V. R. v. Gunner Cook, R. G. A.
10. Seaman Sutton, H. M. S. Hardinge v. Gunner Hannon, R. G. A.
11. Gunner Welch, R. G. A. v. Gunner Gooch, R. G. A.

OPEN FEATHERWEIGHTS.

12. Seaman Gardner, H. M. S. Hardinge v. Vol. Pearce, G. I. P. Ry. Vols.

HEAVYWEIGHTS 2ND ROUND.

13. Pte. Cornell, 7th Hants Regiment v. Winner of No. 3 item.
14. Gunner Coughlan, R. G. A. v. Gunner Strong R. G. A.

By the kind permission of COL. L. PARKE, and OFFICERS, THE BAND OF THE 7TH HANTS, under the directorship of Mr. Evans, will be in attendance.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, December, 28, 1914.

INDIA'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE.

We have more than once pointed out that one of the great lessons which India should learn from the present war is the necessity to learn how to develop her industrial position in order, as time goes on, to become self-contained to the fullest possible extent. That is an ideal which cannot be rapidly attained or even approached and there are many difficulties in the way, some of which the Indian people, of themselves, cannot remove. It takes longer to restore a trade or industry than to lose it, especially if its loss has been assisted by artificial means which are likely to be refused for its restoration, and, in any circumstances, many years must elapse before India can hope, under the most favourable auspices, to re-establish for herself the industries that have been taken from her. But that the ideal is one for which India must strive, in the interests of her own salvation, admits of no argument. It is axiomatic that the healthy existence of a State that is not content to remain in a state of perpetual serfdom, is dependent on its power to supply itself with the necessities of existence both in raw products and the manufactured article, or, at any rate, to do so to such an extent as to enable it to deal on equal terms with its rivals. There can be no industrial or political future for this country as long as its people are content to remain hewers of wood and drawers of water for the industrial west. India has possibilities for self-containment which have been proved in the past and can be proved again in the future, if her people can be made to realise them, and, if the shackles which are imposed upon a Government, which, is in the anomalous position of not being able to look with a single eye to her sole interests, are removed.

Those who are concerned for the industrial future of this country will thus welcome the trend of the speeches and the resolutions passed at the annual Industrial Conference held this year in Madras on Saturday and Sunday. These Industrial Conferences have generally been somewhat Platonic in their character in the past. They have consisted largely of the expression of pious hopes and abstract generalisations, and while one would not deny them the credit of calling attention each year to the industrial poverty of the country, the wide possibilities of industrial development and the lines on which it might be followed, they have lacked in one important element,—the provision of an active and tangible propaganda, something definite that can be laid hold of and agitated for; at least they have not concentrated sufficiently on the main needs of the situation, and each year the pious hopes and resolutions to which they gave rise have passed into the limbo of forgotten things where pious hopes are usually left, without carrying us much further on the road to industrial expansion. This year, as both the chief speakers at the Conference pointed out, finds us in a position of an unusual character, owing to the economic crisis produced by the war. The war, as we said the other day, has been an eye-opener in economic matters both to India and England. Both have had brought home to them the importance of fostering indigenous industries; the question is, how far will they be able to take advantage of the opportunities which have opened out before them by the cessation of German and Austrian, and also to an almost equal extent, French industries. For England, the answer is in most respects easy. In most of the industries affected she was already a competitor and the necessary expansion to fill the suddenly created void is, more or less, an easy process. With India the case in different. In some cases the industries affected have ceased to exist in this country and their sudden creation is a problem by no means easy to solve. In other cases there are only the small, almost experimental, beginnings and to effect an expansion equal to the demands of the market is equally difficult. But we have the paradox that, whereas in England, where the dry-nursing of Government is not so essential, we find the Board of Trade embarking on a vigorous policy, even to the extent of financial guarantees, for the assistance of trade and industry in their efforts to supply the markets hitherto dominated by the enemy countries, in India the Government is doing practically nothing,—feeding the people on paper, as we said the other day, and repeating, as the Chairman of the Reception Committee remarked, the Secretary of State's orders of two years ago, "issued in the then placid condition of affairs suited to the airing and advocacy of academical theories." The inertia of the Department of Commerce and Industry of the Government of India, at a moment when it should be vigorously bestirring itself on behalf of the industries of the country, and might be of the greatest assistance in enabling them to reap a fuller advantage from the position fortuitously created by the war, is in painful contrast to the activity of the Board of Trade in England, and the eager efforts of the Colonial Office to assist the Colonies to share in the general benefit. India is once more the Cinderella. For her the Secretary of State has only platitudes, and the ministry of commerce nothing better than pamphlets in the English language.

We forego for the moment the task of following the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji through his extensive and interesting, though not always consistent, review of the industrial situation It is sufficient that he arrived ultimately at certain sound conclusions of which at one time he seemed to be inclined to fight shy. We agree that it is desirable that the Conference should extend its scope of work and aim at something more than the holding of an annual session. What is wanted is an active propaganda and the machinery for carrying it on. We agree, indeed we have consistently urged in these columns, that for India fiscal autonomy is an imperative need, though we are not quite clear what the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji would do with it if he had it, and we think the form in which it is demanded in the Resolution passed by the Conference goes rather too far for present practical purposes. However, the first thing is to get the principle of the demand conceded. Of its justice there can be no sort of doubt. When Britain granted autonomy to her Colonies she gave them absolute freedom of action in fiscal matters, though it was not by any means altogether in her own interests to do so. She did not even ask for a zollverein, or for any sort of protection of her own trade against hostile tariffs. Fiscal policy in this country has been shaped in order to fit in with the interests of the United Kingdom. That was so, lamentably so, in the days of Protection; it has remained so in the days of Free Trade. The benefits that India has derived from a policy which is Free Trade in principle are undeniable. But there have also been grave disadvantages which do not need to be re-elaborated, and it does not need demonstration that a fiscal policy directed solely and exclusively from Whitehall, with one eye, and very often both, on the interests of England, can always be a fair policy to India. This is the anomalous position that must be ended, in the interests of India's industrial development, and as a matter of elementary justice. The shackles must be removed, if India is to have a fair chance in the industrial world, and the time has never been more opportune for pressing the demand.

GERMANY IN PEACE AND WAR.

Germany has been for many years the seat of a regular organised Russophobe propaganda born of the Teuton's fear of the Slav as a revived force in Weltpolitic. From Berlin was instigated that shrewd policy which kept Warsaw and Petrograd apart, that prevented the Polish nation from being reconciled and restored to the protecting bosom of the parent race of Slavdom. Germany did her best from time to time to smash up Franco-Russian relations by a spasmodic courtship of Russia, while at the same time German agents did their best to discredit Muscovy in British and French eyes, by issuing in her press and shouting from her platform in glaring terms of the self-same Russian political excesses which she had excited in her ruthless rôle of *agent provocateur*. She held up to the gaze of a horrified world a victimised Russia, steeped (sic) in the blood of innocent martyrs and she served her own purpose excellently. Looking back to the "pogroms" to-day, we realise that, if Russia was the butcher, ignorant, servile duped,—Prussia was the high priest presiding in cold blood over the gruesome ritual, the proud possessor of that creative genius of barbarism which she no longer seeks to defend but shamelessly vaunts in the face of an outraged Christendom.

Looking back on the history of those Germanic peoples who from the middle ages have given to the world one of the greatest religious reformers, the most magnificent musicians, the most illustrious of poets, who nurtured the musical genius of a Beethoven and a Wagner and breathed out upon a wondering world the incomparable philosophies of a Goethe, we see how a genuine hero-worship has degenerated into an open adoration of brutality, made romantic, with shirt of mail and flowing golden locks. The very land that produced a Martin Luther, has rejected the creed whose interpretation he sought to purify, and in the place of the meekness, humility and sacrifice of Calvary, has set up for itself the ritual of Odin and Thor. Nothing more brutal than the ethics of Niesztche have ever polluted the world, unless it be the enhancement of his brutality contained in von Disfurth:

They call us barbarians. What of it? We scorn them and their abuse. Let them cease to talk of the cathedral of Rheims and of all the churches and all the castles in France which have shared its fate.

These things do not interest us. Our troops must achieve victory. What else matters?

But the odious hypocrisy of German character is best seen when we compare the foregoing with the following statement from the "Customs of War" published by the Berlin General Staff:

The spirit of chivalry and of Christain morality, the advance of culture, and last, but not least, the recognition of one's own advantage have led to a voluntary limitation in the means employed in time of war.

A few days ago we learned that the Belgian parents are taxed for each of their sons with the colours, and that a levy is placed on peasants who have a chicken. Such acts can only come under the heading of plunder. Of this the General Staff says:

The worst feature of the crime of plunder lies in this, that the plunderers appropriate objects of value in the presence of the frightened owner, who cannot offer any resistance and that he takes objects such as are not required by his necessity such as food and clothing. As modern international war no longer recognises the right to destroy and plunder, and as the maxim that wars are made upon States and not private individuals is no longer in doubt, it follows logically that forced contributions in money are not permissible according to present day views, because such contributions represent only an arbitrary enric'ment of the victor. The victor is, in particular, not entitled to recover the cost of war by a tax upon private people.

Such were the teachings of the German General Staff, in peace but they are not of the order of seed that takes root in the Teuton temperament. The German General Staff at war acts on different principles, and thus we have the open levying of blackmail on cities and the ruthless exactions of a peasantry suffering from all the horrors of invasion by a brutal soldiery, because their sons dare to fight against the invaders of the fatherland.

Notes of the Day

The Battle of Port Stanley.

In the gratification which we naturally feel at the outwitting of the German squadron in the Pacific and the destruction of a dangerous menace, it is impossible to withhold a tribute of admiration for Admiral Spee and his men, in the gallant fight they put up against heavy odds. In the battle off the Chilian Coast the German Commander-in-Chief had everything his own way, position, gun-power and speed, with the inevitable result that he destroyed the British squadron as an effective fighting combination. When he steamed into Port Stanley, elated, no doubt, with the thought that he was about to destroy the remnants of Admiral Cradock's squadron, he walked into an encounter in which the odds were heavily against him, and there could be but one end to the combat. But the German Admiral refused to surrender and, like the brave Cradock, fought till his ships sunk. Our surmise that the Inflexible took part in this battle has proved correct and "The Bombay Chronicle" was probably the only paper in the world to publish this information when the news of the battle first came, as the English papers even if they had known it, would not have been allowed to publish it.

The Heavy Odds.

It now transpires that Admiral Sturdee, not only had with him the Inflexible but also her sister ship the Invincible. These are the first two Dreadnought cruisers that were built. Each are of 17,250 tons and carry eight 12-in. and sixteen 4-in. guns. The Carnarvon, Cornwall and Bristol were apparently also brought by Admiral Sturdee to reinforce the squadron. The Cornwall is a sistership to the ill-fated Monmouth, 9.800 tons with fourteen 6-in. guns, and the Carnarvon is one of the later county class with a thousand heavier tonnage and an armament of four 7.5-in. and six 6-in. guns. The Bristol is a sistership to the Glasgow. The combined tonnage of the squadron, therefore, was nearly 80,000 tons with twenty 12-in., four 7.5-in., thirty 6-in., fifty-two 4-in. and eighteen 3-in. guns. The total tonnage of the German squadron was under 40,000 tons and the leading gun power, that of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau sixteen eight inchers. Perhaps the most interesting phase of the battle was the duel between the Leipzig and the Glasgow. The Glasgow had an old score to pay off and it must have been eminently satisfactory to her commander that it fell to his lot to pursue the Leipzig, bring her to separate combat and sink her.

A Russian Superstition.

War in Russia has revived many a local tradition, in what is perhaps the most superstitious country in Europe. The "Westminster" states that the legend of Skobeleff, the national hero, is now very much in evidence and that many soldiers especially those on sentry-go during the witching hours profess to have seen the "White General." Far from being scared by the apparition the good Muscovite Tommy sees therein only the fulfilment of the old prophecy that some day a supernatural would descend to lead the Tsar to victory. Such appearances would seem but to exhilarate, if anything, the Russian soldiery.

Lands of Legends.

The climes inhabited by the various branches of the Slavonic race are the strongholds of all sorts of queer legends. Bulgaria, Servia, Wallachia, Montenegro and South Russia still foster the vampire cult. It is firmly believed in many of these parts that in some cases the dead arise to suck the life-blood of the living. Until recently if a cat was seen to walk across a grave, the family of the dead would immediately have the body exhumed, spiked with a stake through the throat and then partially cremated. In other parts of Slavdom the peasantry believe that each river has a spirit attached to it, and when the stream is in flood and the waters roar through the cascade, the Slav will cross himself and tell the stranger that the spirit of the waters is angry. It is this psychic side of the Slavonic nature which causes the enlightened Hun to dub the Muscovite a barbarian!

"Begar" System.

The question of the Begar system is a perennial one. It has been thrashed out in public newspapers and brought before the Government so often, and its evils are so patent to all, that it is a wounder that the Governments,—whether Local, or the Imperial,—have done nothing so far to mitigate the evil. Mr. Howell, Director of Fisheries in the Punjab, has made some remarks in this connection pointedly inviting the attention of the authorities. He says, in one instance a single fisherman was ordered to supply as many as 16 lbs. of fish for a Punjabi gentleman, not an official, without charge, of course. In addition to this five other fishermen received orders for similar quantities on the same day, for the same person. When the fishermen were asked what they proposed to charge, they were very much amazed at the ignorance of the questioner. In many cases the acts are done in the visitor's name and knowledge. In the United Provinces there is the forced labour system, whereby in some districts, where Government land is rented on the express condition of providing coolie labour, the cultivators and others are liable to be called away from their daily avocations at any time by officials. As regards the evil of supplying the necessaries to touring Government officials, without being paid for them,—or if paid for, the money never reaches the suppliers' hands,—it is a question that can never be satisfactorily settled, until the people are more educated, the officials more punctitious, and the Government more stringent.

History of the Palanpur State.

We have received a copy of the first volume of this interesting publication from Mr. Balubhai Kahandas, Agent of the Palanpur State. The history is the work of the Heir-Apparent, Lt. Tale Mohmed Khanji Saheb. It is a large volume of 300 pages and contains a number of well reproduced photographs of the past rulers of the State. These photographs are a valuable asset to the State, from an historical point of view, and it is a matter of congratulation that they have been preserved in such good condition. The author of the book has narrated at length in a clear and easy style the history of the State dynasty. The work is in Gujarati and is well printed and bound. The volume has been dedicated by the author to the memory of his mother.

Official and Personal.

Sir G. O. Ross-Keppel, Chief Commissioner, North West Frontier Province is due back from furlough on 29th January.

INDIAN COTTON CROP.

300,000 BALES LESS THAN LAST YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The third general memorandum on the current Indian cotton crop has been issued to-day by the Director of Statistics, bringing the information up to the end of last month. It shows that the conditions of the season so far have been generally favourable, except in the northern districts of the Bombay Deccan, in the Punjab, the United Provinces and in Hyderabad State, where damage has been done by heavy rain. The total yield is estimated at four million nine hundred thousand bales, being three hundred thousand less than the outturn of last year's crop, as published last February.

TRIPS TO LONDON.

CANVALESCENT INDIANS DESIRE TO SEE THE CAPITAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Secretary of State for India has arranged with the military authorities for a regular succession of day excursions to London for convalescent Indian wounded after the Christmas holidays, the men having expressed a desire to see the capital before their return to the front.

ALBANIAN REVOLUTION.

RISING AGAINST ESSAD PASHA.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

It is stated in Rome that there is a violent revolutionary movement in Albania against Essad Pasha, whose palace at Tirana and property at Kodrat Latrak have been pillaged and burned. The people released the prisoners at El Bassan, and massacred numerous supporters of Essad. Italian bluejackets have occupied Valona peaceably.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS FIGHT.

GERMANS OUTWITTED.

ALLIES CONTINUE TO ADVANCE.

TURKS FORTIFY SAN STEFANO.

The story of the fight off the Falkland Islands in which the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurenberg and Leipzig were sunk is told in despatches received in New York from Monte Video.

In Belgium and France the Allies continue to advance, and have scored a number of successes at various points. The Russians continue to maintain the upper hand, and have captured large numbers of Austrians.

A Berlin communiqué makes the important admission that "we have ceased our attacks on the Bzura;" other passages indicate that the Russians are taking ground.

The total number of Austrian and German prisoners in Russia on Wednesday in last week was over 300,000.

A German aeroplane dropped a bomb on Dover, but no damage was done. Another aeroplane flew over the Thames and was driven off by British aircraft.

It is reported from Sofia that the Turks are energetically fortifying San Steano and other villages outside Constantinople, evidently expecting a visit from the Allied Fleet. It is even announced that the Turkish treasury has been removed to Koniah.

A Russian communiqué says that the Turks after a desperate resistance in the neighbourhood has fallen back with serious losses.

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Athens is in a position to state that Austria twice approached Servia proposing a separate peace; but Servia emphatically refused to entertain any proposal.

INDIAN AMBULANCE CORPS.

DOING EXCELLENT WORK IN ENGLAND AND AT THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Indian Ambulance Corps is doing excellent work. The officers commanding the various hospitals are making the most satisfactory reports. The corps is now 236 strong, most of the members being students studying in England.

Already 175 have been employed on active service, in the hospitals, hospital ships in England, and ambulance trains at the front. The formation of the corps has proved most fortunate, as owing to the temporary abandonment of the intention to send wounded Indians to Egypt, and the consequent delay in the arrival of hospital establishments, there were no other men available with a knowledge of the Indian languages. The corps has thus filled a serious gap.

SPECIAL GRANT TO PRINCE LOUIS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Prince Louis of Battenberg has been granted, the special rate of half pay of two thousand sterling yearly, in view of his exceptional services to the Navy.

FULL STORY OF NAVAL BATTLE.

GERMAN SHIPS GO DOWN FIGHTING.

THE NAVAL BATTLE

GERMAN SHIPS BATTERED TO PIECES.

AUGHT IN A TRAP.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Monte Video despatches received in New York describe the officers of Admiral Sturdee's squadron as being most gleeful at outwitting the German Intelligence Department by bringing two battle cruisers to reinforce the remnants of Admiral Cradock's squadron without the knowledge of the enemy.

The battle cruisers, with the Canopus, Carnarvon, Cornwall, Bristol and Glasgow arrived at Port Stanley on December 7th. The battle cruisers entered a land-locked bay, where they were hidden from the view of the Germans, who appeared on the morning of the 8th with the evident intention of surprising and seizing Port Stanley.

They attacked the British squadron, which replied, and the action had already become furious, and was apparently being evenly contested when the two battle cruisers came tearing out of the narrow harbour entrance. The German Admiral, realising the trap, signalled to his squadron to scatter but he was too late, as it was already far within range.

The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau immediately became targets for the battle cruisers' salvoes, the smaller cruisers engaging the other Germans. The Invincible, which was leading, received, the brunt of the German fire. The Scharnhorst and the Gneisenau fought desperately, and got home several eight inch broadsides on the Invincible.

But these broadsides rattled harmlessly against the Invincible's heavy armour. The Scharnhorst justified her reputation as the best ship at target practice in the Kaiser's Navy; her shells exploded for a few moments on the Invincible's deck, and one wrecked a wardroom, but nobody was hurt. Meanwhile salvoes from the twelve inchers were methodically battering the German ships to pieces, and raking t'em from stem to stern.

Gaping holes appeared in the sides, and flames began to leap from the upper parts of the Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, whose guns were gradually silenced, but there was no hint of surrender. Admiral Spee's flag was kept flying, and was last seen on Scharnhorst as she and the Gneisenau sank with their last guns blazing defiance.

Meanwhile, the Glasgow was overtaking the Leipzig, and at the end of two hours the Leipzig was on fire and sinking. She hauled down her colours and hoisted the white flag. The Glasgow ran close and lowered her boats, but as the latter started, another gun was fired from the Leipzig, the shell exploding on the Glasgow's deck. A broadside from the Glasgow then sank the Leipzig. The British officers regret this outcome of the heat of battle, as they are inclined to believe that the Leipzig's last shot was accidental.

Most of the British casualties occurred on board the Glasgow The other British cruisers later overhauled the Nurenberg, which refused to surrender, and was speedily sent to the bottom. Her destruction proved the salvation of the Dresden and the Prinz Eitel Friedrich, as the British ships stopped to save the Nurenberg's survivors.

Another account of the fight says that the Gneisenau was without ammunition when she sank. Some officers stood to attention, and the ship's glee club lined her after-deck, and sang "Die Wacht am Rhein."

Others were busy preparing to escape as the captain had ordered every man for himself. Many of the Gneisenau's crew were rescued, including several officers. The Germans who were saved have been sent to England.

ADMIRAL STURDEE ON HIS SUCCESS.

MONTE VIDEO, Dec. 26.

The british colony here gave a brilliant reception in honour of Admiral Sturdee last night. The French colony was present.

MONTE VIDEO, Dec. 26.

Admiral Sturdee, replying to greetings from the British Minister said that he hoped our little success would improve British, French, Russian and Japanese commerce. He hoped British merchants would cease to employ cheap Germans, many of whom were merely spies.

The Germans fought well. Unfortunately, the German Admiral, his two sons and the whole of his ship's company perished. It was a sad thing, but his ships had been threatening trade and it was a good thing that they were at the bottom of the ocean.

ESCAPE OF THE DRESDEN.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

It is officially stated that the cruiser Dresden escaped after the Falkland Islands engagement and reached Punta Arenas, where she coaled and left.

STILL GOING AHEAD.

ALLIES' GAINS IN TWO DAYS' FIGHTING.

TRENCHES CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 24.

From the sea to the Lys we advanced by sapping the dunes. We repulsed an attack before Lombartzyde. We carried a group of houses at Zwartetten south-eastward of Ypres and repulsed a counter-attack as far as the southern end of the village, in spite of a very lively artillery fire. The Belgian Army pushed forward detachments on the right bank of the Yser, southward of Dixmude, and organised the bridge-head. Fog in the region of Arras continues to make operations impossible.

There have been artillery combats eastward and south-eastward of Amiens, especially in the neighbourhood of Lassigny. The Zouaves throughout the day brilliantly repulsed several attacks in the region of the Aisne and remain masters of the German trenches.

We consolidated yesterday's progress in the regions of Craonne and Rheims. All counter-attacks on positions captured near Perthes were repulsed. We captured four hundred metres of German trenches at Mesnil-les-hurlus repelling a counter-attack.

The Germans attempted to assume the offensive near Ville-sur-Tourbe, but were dispersed by our artillery.

We gained a little ground in Bois-de-la-Grurie, and repulsed an attack towards Bagatelle. There were no operations near Verdun owing to the mist. The enemy made an unsuccessful counter-attack in Bois-de-Consenvoye. Our infantry made a forward rush at Bandesapt and established itself on the ground won.

ALLIES ADVANCE ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Eye-witness at Headquarters describes the continued activity of the British co-operating with the French. He says: On Friday the 18th our centre progressed. Our artillery inflicted considerable damage, and every section of the enemy's line was subjected to a burst of concentrated fire. Then the infantry made most gallant attacks, and succeeded in driving the enemy out of his fire-trenches, but were unable to hold them. Nevertheless there was a net gain of ground on the whole front.

The French troops to the northward and southward continued to gain ground and take many prisoners, with some quick-firers. We took on Saturday three lengths of trenches, but the enemy counter-attacked and forced us to evacuate a portion of them. Heavy fighting ensued, the Germans making a desperate efforts to regain all the ground lost.

The enemy on Sunday, by the weight of numbers, succeeded until only two of their sap-heads remained in our hands.

The German effort on Sunday was to check the general progress of the Allies. They advanced in strength though they suffered heavy losses, and succeeded at mid-day in temporarily occupying some of our trenches.

The British again charged in the afternoon and recaptured a village and some neighbouring trenches. Thus, early on Monday the greater part of the line had been restored. There was a innovation in our relations with the enemy during this fighting, a kind of armistice being concluded to permit the burial of dead.

The feature of the recent actions has been the general employment of large bombs from mortars and smaller bombs from the rifle and hand.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The death is announced of General Sir Thomas Kelly-Kenny.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables under date the 26th:—

The accounts sent from South America of the Falklands fight agree that the British Squadron consisted of the Canopus, Inflexible, Invincible, Kent, Cornwall, Carnarvon, Bristol and Glasgow, but they differ as to whether the battle cruisers were deliberately concealed until the action was joined, or were coaling when the Germans arrived.

Admiral Sturdee has said that as soon as the Germans saw the strength of the opposition they endeavoured to escape.

Telegraph communication at Rheims has been restored, and eighteen post offices in the surrounding district have been reopened. A train is run to Le Chatelet on the Paris-Charleinlle line.

WHOLE FIRST LINE TAKEN.

ALLIES' PROGRESS IN BELGIUM.

COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PARIS, Dec. 25.

A communique this afternoon said: "There have been intermittent artillery engagements in Belgium. We progressed in the region of Vermelles. We seized part of the village of Boisselle, north-east of Alfert. We also progressed in the Lihons district.

These attacks were most dashing. Everywhere we retained the ground won. Our artillery southward of the Oise wrecked the positions at Bailly and plateau of Nouvron, while there have been artillery duels and several infantry attacks on the Aisne and in Champagne, which we repulsed, especially near Berry-au-bac. We advanced slightly, and completely defeated a strong counter-attack.

Our previous progress at Perthes and Mesnil was followed up, and consolidated. We took northward of Mesnil a strongly fortified wood. We are now masters of the whole of the enemy's first line of defence in these regions.

In Bois de la Grurie and Bagatelle, Fontaine Madame, and Saint Hubert, we threw back five attacks and preserved our front. We advanced between Argonne and the Meuse despite the snow, for along the front Boureuilles-Vauquois our heavy artillery overcame the enemy's batteries and quick-firers, allowing the infantry to dash forward. Our artillery also compelled the enemy to evacuate several trenches at Ailly and Appremont. We advanced to within 1,500 metres of Cirey.

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN COUNTER ATTACKS.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

This afternoon's communique said:—

Connonading has been in progress from the sea to the Lys, but fog interfered with the operations. We repulsed between the Lys and the Oise counter-attacks at Nouliettes, Boisselles and Lihons. One trench was lost, but recaptured.

We learn that a very strong German attack was repulsed at Chivy, north-east of Soupir. Our artillery in the region of Perthes silenced the batteries bombarding the trenches we recently captured. Two strong counter-attacks were repulsed on Thursday night.

Yesterday, fresh counter-attacks at Perthes were particularly violent along a front of 1,500 metres. They were executed by important effectives, but were completely checked.

There is nothing to report in the Argonne, and between the Meuse and the Moselle.

We made appreciable progress in Upper Alsace. We reached in front of Cerroy the edge of the woods on hills westward of the town, and maintained our positions.

We occupy the outskirts of Aspach.

In counter-attacks the Russians have inflicted considerable losses on the enemy in the Bzura district, while the battles southward, although obstinately contested, are proceeding under conditions favourable to the Russians.

PARIS, Dec. 26.

Last evening's communique said: "We made a slight advance from Nieuport. The attack by the enemy on Notre Dame le Lorette, north of Lens, was repulsed. We captured another trench this morning near Puissaleine, and held the ground notwithstanding several counter-attacks. The enemy last night made vigorous but unsuccessful attacks in the Vosges at Tete-de-Faux.

TRENCHES BEING HELD AND STRENGTHENED.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The evening communiqué yesterday said: North of the Lys the enemy bombarded the approaches to the Ypres—Commines road and the roads from Langemarck, but delivered no attack. Our troops made slight progress on the front at La Boisselle, north-east of Albert. A German attack last night east of Tracy-le-val was repulsed. We are improving the trenches captured on Tuesday near Puissalenne. The ground taken in the district of Sapt, near Launois, north of Saint Die, has been held and strengthened.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S CHRISTMAS.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 25.

The Emperor Francis Joseph is celebrating Christmas in the midst of his family at Schoenbrunn.

FIGHTING IN CAUCASUS.

TURKS DEFEATED ALL ALONG THE LINE.

ENEMY FALL BACK WITH SERIONS LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD Dec. 25.

A communique says that fighting in the Oltinsk region in the Caucasus is developing. Our troops took the offensive in the Sarakamish region and defeated the Turkish advance guards, all along the line. The enemy after a desperate resistance in the neighbourhood of Van has fallen back with serious losses.

MAHOMEDANS IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 27.

The "Pioneer" says that the number of Mahomedans in the Russian Army is 150,000. There has been eager volunteering among the Caucasus and Central Asian regiments, all of which are anxious to go on service. The outbreak of war with Turkey has had no influence in checking their enthusiasm, for like other Mahomedans outside the Ottoman territories they see that the war is a just one.

AUSTRIA TRIES TO MAKE PEACE WITH SERVIA.

EMPHATIC REFUSAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec 26.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at Athens is in a position to state categorically that Austria twice approached Servia proposing a separate peace. Servia emphatically refused to entertain any proposal. This report is the more interesting since it is understood in London that the last great Austrian effort against Servia was due to the insistence of the Kaiser, who considered it essential that the original object of the war should be carried out.

The "Time's" Cairo correspondent interviewed the Egyptian Premier, who said the change in the country's status was the realisation of his long-felt hope. Egypt, necessarily an object of covetousness, was too weak to defend herself, and must therefore subsist under the aegis of a great power, but she desires internal autonomy. Great Britain alone was able to protect her, and was traditionally inclined to grant autonomy.

Colonel the Hon. William Lambton has arrived Home with despatches. The splendid conduct of the British and Indian troops is again reported. Many additional non-commissioned officers and men are to be given Commissions for service in the field.

Our heavy artillery is doing wonderful work, and equals anything the Germans are using. All the Indian wounded at Home are doing well. There are exceedingly few fatal cases.

The Italian Premier yesterday ordered the immediate prosecution of anyone publishing the news of naval or military movements.

The "Echo de Paris" states that an Italian transport company were caught attempting to convey contraband to Austria and fined £5,000.

Mr. Hilaire Belloc, lecturing on the war yesterday evening, regretted that the press did not give a true impression of events.

GERMANS BLAME AUSTRIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Dec. 26.

German prisoners taken in the region of Verdun reveal a complete change of the attitude of Germany towards a settlement of the war. They affirm that the future of Germany lies neither with France, Belgium nor Russia, but in Austria, whose Army is still letting itself be beaten. The prisoners emphatically blame Austria for the German armies not being in more advanced positions by the end of December; consequently Austria must bear the burden of the war. They say: "We shall take from her her German population. Our Empire will extend to the Adriatic and our fleets will be seen in the Mediterranean. Let Britain beware."

SERBIAN GENERAL PROMOTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NISH, Dec. 26.

General Tichitich has been promoted to Marshal as a result of the Serbian victory ove the Austrians.

DARDANELLES NO LONGER IMPREGNABLE.

TURKS FORTIFY SAN STEFANO.

TREASURY REMOVED FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

SOFIA, Dec. 26.

The Turks are energetically fortifying San Stefano and other villages outside Constantinople; also the island of Prinkibo, evidently expecting a visit from the Allied Fleet. The Turks have suddenly begun to fear that the Dardanelles are no longer impregnable and they are also fortifying the villages on the Sea of Marmora on the advice of the Germans. It is even announced that the Turkish treasury has been removed to Koniah.

There is extraordinary activity at Dedeagatch and great amount of shipping since the closing of the Dardanelles. The Allies have appointed Consuls there.

AMERICAN CRUISER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

REPORTED TURKISH THREATS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The Secretary for the Navy has telegraphed to the captain of the cruiser North Carolina asking whether threats of violence have been made by the Turks in Tripoli and Syria against the crew of the North Carolina; also whether the captain threatened to bombard Tripoli as reported.

THE EAST COAST RAID.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION IN RUSSIAN PRESS.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.

The Russian press scathingly denounces the cowardly bombardment of the east coast of England and incidentally recalls Germany's miscalculations regarding India and South Africa which, it says, were due to her insensate conviction that it could easily finish with the "Empire of shopkeepers." It adds that no empire could live by the sword alone.

A TRAP TO DRAW OUR SHIPS INTO DANGER.

ASSOCIATED PRESS.

COLOMBO, Dec. 25.

The London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" says the experts express the opinion that the German objective in the recent bombardment of Hartlepool and Scarborough was a trap to draw our big ships into the submarines and mines of the danger zone.

BOMB DROPPED ON DOVER.

NO DAMAGE DONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Press Bureau states that a German aeroplane appeared over Dover at eleven in a morning of yesterday, and dropped a bomb which exploded in a garden. No damage was done.

The aeroplane was only seen for a few seconds. It flew away over the sea. British aircraft immediately ascended, but the enemy was not seen again.

The weather was cloudy and foggy.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The German aeroplane which appeared over Dover flew high, passed over Deal and aimed at Dover Castle. The bomb fell 400 yards from the mark, ploughed up a garden, and smashed a few windows. The people are searching for pieces of the shell as mementoes.

HOSTILE AEROPLANE DRIVEN OFF TO SEA.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The War Office announces that a hostile aeroplane was sighted at 12-30 this afternoon, flying very high east to the west over Sheerness. British aircraft ascended in pursuit and engaged the enemy who after being hit three or four times was driven off to sea.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

The inhabitants of Southend were eating their Christmas dinners yesterday when tremendous gun-firing was heard, and thousands rushed to the cliffs and scanned the sky with glasses. They saw two aeroplanes above the Thames flying at a great height and speed towards the North Sea. It is stated at Sheerness that three British machines tried to outflank a German machine which, however, was flying too fast and disappeared in the mist. It was quite clear over the land but nothing has been heard of any bomb dropping.

AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE AT WORK.

PARIS, Dec. 24.

It is officially announced that an Austrian submarine launched two torpedoes at a French battleship in the Strait of Otranto. One hit the vessel, but did little damage. There were no casualties.

RUSSIANS GAIN GROUND

ENEMY'S IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

A THOUSAND DEAD NEAR SKIERNIWICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 24.

An official statement says:—

The German vanguard has again attempted to cross the frontier in the direction of Olava. The German losses as the result of our counter-attacks on the Bzura and Rawka rivers may be computed from the fact that we counted more than a thousand dead round Skierniwice alone. The success of our operations has been pre-eminently due to the work of our automobile batteries.

The Russians have shattered the Turco-German resistance in the direction of Van, capturing prisoners and arms.

During the fighting in Western Galicia on the 20th instant, the twenty-sixth division of the Austrian Landwehr, marching without precautions south of Tukhovo, fell into an ambush. The Russians holding a ridge parallel to the road suddenly opened fire with mitrailleuses, wiping out the enemy, who fled in disorder, leaving fifteen hundred dead.

The Russians on Sunday and Monday captured 4,266 Austrians in Western Galicia. The Russian front opposing the Austrians and Germans extends from Iloff to the river Dunajetz, west of Warsaw, to the east of Cracow, roughly two hundred miles direct north to south.

The German crossing of the Bzura at Zahrzef, which is five miles from Sokhatoff, seems to confirm that Warsaw is the German objective.

An obstinate battle has occurred on the left bank of the Pilica, near the villages of Jeserzeo and Rojkavolia, six miles from Nowinsky. We successfully advanced on the right bank of the Pilica, in the region of Opoczno and Tomascew.

The Austrians at Przemysl attempted a fresh sortie during which we annihilated several companies, and captured the remnants. We seized one and a half versts of field railway, and immediately employed the captured machine guns against the approaching reserve.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 26.

To-night's Berlin communiqué makes the important admission that we have ceased our attacks on the Bzura." Other passages indicate that the Russians are taking ground.

FIERCE FIGHTING.

RUSSIANS TAKE MANY PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25

A communique says:—We completely routed on Wednesday night considerable German forces which had crossed to the right bank of the Bzura. One German regiment was almost completely annihilated, and left behind 520 prisoners. The enemy on the same night made violent attacks in the Bolimoff district, but were everywhere repulsed.

Very obstinate fighting continued on the banks of the Pilica. We drove back the Germans, who appeared on the right bank of the river. The battle raged on the whole front on the Nida, and was particularly fierce on the bank.

We took in the last two days northward of Princzow fifty-seven officers and three thousand men and southward of Princzow eight officers and six hundred men.

Our successes of the preceding days southward of the Vistula have continued. There is no essential change elsewhere.

SHEER INVENTIONS.

GERMAN STORIES OF VICTORY IN POLAND

LONDON, Dec. 24.

The Russian Minister for War has cabled to an American paper stating that all German reports of a so called victory in Poland are sheer inventons. The enemy are exhausting themselves in vain efforts against Russian positions on the Bzura, and their offensive in South Poland and Eastern Galicia has been absolutely stopped. There is no question of Warsaw's falling.

GERMAN CIVILIANS PROVIDED WITH GUN-STICKS.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.

The Russians suffered mysterious casualties when marching through East Prussian villages.

They have now discovered that many German civilians were provided with gun-sticks.

FAILURE OF GERMANY'S PRIME OBJECT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The following special cable appears in "The Statesman":—

London, Dec. 23.—The correspondent of the "Morning Post" telegraphs that Germany has failed miserably to accomplish the prime object of the invasion of Poland, namely the destruction of the Russian strategic scheme of occupying Galicia, capturing Cracow and invading Silesia.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN CARPATHIANS.

AUSTRIANS DISLODGED.

GALLANT FEAT BY TWO REGIMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Dec. 25.

It is officially stated that there is no change on the whole front.

The Germans of the night of the 23rd instant, and all next day delivered attacks chiefly in the region of Sochaczew and Bolimoff. All were repulsed. Fighting continues on the bank of the Pilica. During the development of our offensive on the spurs of the Carpathians two regiments crossed the river Jasiolka up to their waists in icy water under a murderous fire, and stormed the Austrians from their positions with the bayonet, capturing many prisoners.

VIOLENT FIGHTING WITH AUSTRIANS.

PETROGRAD. Dec. 26.

A communiqué says:—

The general position on the left bank of the Vistula shows no essential change. Fighting between the lower Vistula and the Pilitza has been less desparate except in the region adjacent to Pilitza where violent fighting has been in progress day and night. The fighting with the Austrians on the lower Nida had the same desperate character. We took 68 officers and four thousand men on Thursday. The fighting on the whole of the front in Galicia has been favourable to Russian arms.

RENEWED RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE..

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE. Dec. 26.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" cables, dated London, December 23 (delayed in transmission) state:—

The latest Vienna communique mentions a renewed Russian offensive on the lower Dunajec, and fighting south of the Carpathians in the regions of Ungvar and Munkacs.

The Committee for watching distress in London reports that by statistics of pauperism and every other test known to workers in the Metropolis, this is the best Christmas for thirty years.

The Sikhs in London yesterday were guests of the Under-Secretary for India, Mr. Roberts, at an Indian Dinner, and were joined in the celebration by members of the British Khalsa Jatha on Guru Govind Singh's birthday.

Colonel Newell, formerly of the Indian Army, commanding a battalion of the new army, has died suddenly of heart failure.

RUSSIANS PURCHASE HEAVY GUNS.

DEAL WITH JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

The Japanese Embassy has received official advices that Russia has ceded to Japan its half of the island of Sakhalien in return for heavy guns.

The other half was ceded to Japan at the end of the Russo-Japanese war.

PRISONERS IN RUSSIA.

OVER 300,000 GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.

The total German prisoners in Russia on December 23rd were 1,140 officers and 131,737 men, and Austrian prisoners 3,186 officers and 221,447 men.

TSAR AT THE FRONT AGAIN.

PETROGRAD, Dec. 26.

The Tsar has again left for the front.

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS.

LONDON, Dec. 26.

Christmas greetings from the King and Queen were also sent to the Australian Fleet, and created the utmost enthusiasm.

COLONIALS IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 25.

The Australia and New Zealand cavalry and artillery and infantry had a route march though the streets of Cairo to-day. The men and horses were in splendid condition. Crowds gave the men from the Dominions a rousing welcome. General Maxwell took the salute.

RED CRESCENT HOSPITAL TRAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

A hospital train has been placed at the disposal of the military authorities in Egypt by the Red Crescent, which has allocated £1,600 sterling for the purpose.

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

TOKIO, Dec. 26.

The Lower House was dissolved after rejecting the Government's army increase proposals by 213 votes to 148.

TOKIO, Dec. 26.

The Diet has rejected the proposed increase in the Army, and has been dissolved.

FOUR MILLION RECRUITS.

GERMANS TO MAKE BIG EFFORT IN SPRING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 25.

The "Statesman" has received the following cables from its London correspondent:—

Correspondents of London papers state that the German troops in Poland are drugged with ether before going into action, rendering them temporarily indifferent to danger.

The "Times" military correspondent estimates that there are four million recruits still available in Germany, who will make a great renewed effort in the Spring. The Allies must concert measures to meet this danger.

American popular opinion is increasingly supporting the Allies, including the abandonment of neutrality owing to the brutality of German methods and a growing appreciation of issues involved.

General Heeringen told an American interviewer that the English troops were splendid soldiers, experienced, and very tough. Otherwise there was no credit in defeating them. He says the Germans attacked their trenches after endeavouring to shake their nerve by violent shelling. The Scotsmen crawling from the trenches actually attempted to counter-charge.

GERMAN SOCIALIST LEADER MOBILISED.

AUTHORITIES AFRAID TO TRY HIM FOR HIGH TREASON.

PARIS, Dec. 25.

The German Socialist leader Liebknecht has been mobilised with the Army owing to his anti-militarist attitude in the Reichstag, the Germans fearing to try him for high treason.

GHAT RAILWAY COLLISION.

POINTSMAN HELDI TO BLAME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

Details are now published of the official enquiry into the serious accident which took place on 15th October last on the Ghat section of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, Bombay, in which no fewer than eight persons were killed and twenty-two injured and damages to the extent of Rr. 53,630 were caused to the permanent-way. In summing up the conclusions arrived at Mr. A. Rowland, Senior Government Inspector, writes: "The accident in my opinion was entirely due to the action of the pointsman in wrongly manipulating the spring cross over the points. It is almost impossible to believe that any one with the silghtest knowledge of railway working could under the circumstances have ordered the cross-over points to be set so as to prevent the catch-siding operating, and I therefore, do not hold the cabinman guilty, more especially as he was fully cognisant of the approach of the down (ascending) train. To prevent a recurrence of a similar accident I consider it essential that the cross-over points should be controlled entirely from the cabin by an experienced signaller-in-charge, thus obviating the danger of their independent working by the menial staff."

The Railwaf Board make the note that the last paragraph of remarks by the Senior Government Inspector is receiving the attention of the railway authorities.

SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL JURISDICTION.

ROMAN CATHOLIC DISPUTE IN COCHIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

An interesting appeal has been disposed of in the Chief Court of the Cochin State at Ernaculam, the parties being His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoly and the trustees of the Roman Catholic Church, Ernakulam. Sometime ago certain disputes arose between the trustees and the ecclesiastical authority exercising spiritual and temporal jurisdiction over the Church. These disputes led to civil litigation, the trustees maintaining that they as representatives of the people had the right of managing the temporal affairs of the Church, including money transactions independently of the ecclesiastical authority, vested in ordinary of the diocese, who on the other hand contended that he had jurisdiction both over the temporal and spiritual affairs of the Church. After a protracted trial the case was decided in the Ernakulam District Court in favour of His Grace the Archbishop of Verapoly. The Trustees preferred an appeal to the Chief Court against this decision. After hearing the arguments of both parties the Chief Court reversed the lower Court's judgment, the Judges holding that the ecclesiastical authorities have jurisdiction only over spiritual affairs of the congregation and that the Trustees as representatives of the people possess the right of managing temporal matters.

NO GERMAN CAVALRY.

The "Echo de Paris" learns from its Rome correspondent that it was noted in the recent fights in Flanders that the Germans very seldom used cavalry.

Since the beginning of the war they have lost a considerable quantity of horses which they cannot replace. It can now be said that the German cavalry no longer exists.

INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

ARRIVAL OF PRESIDENTELECT.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION AT MADRAS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The Calcutta mail which was running three hours behind time arrived at the Central Station a little after twelve bringing in Mr. Bhapendranath Basu, President-elect of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, along with a big contingent of delegates from Bengal. A large and eager crowd waited on the platform to accord Mr. Basu and others an enthusiastic reception. There were many prominent members of the Legislative Council and leading Indian merchants among the crowd. Sir Subramanya Iyer, Chairman, the secretaries and members of the Reception Committee were the first to give Mr. Basu and the delegates a hearty welcome. Among the prominent men present were the Hon. Mr. Veera Raghava Achariar, the Hon. Nawab Sayed Mahammad Bahadur, Mr. Subba Rao, Dewan Bahadur L. A. Govinda Raghava Iyer, Mr. Ranga Chari, the Rajah of Ramnad, the Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao, the Hon. Mr. Sarma, Mrs. Annie Besant, Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. G. A. Natesan. More than twenty delegates came from Bengal to-day, among whom were Dr. Nitratan Sircar, Mr. Krishna Kumar Mitra, Mr. Prithwis Chandra Roy, Mr. Satyananda Bose and Mr. Sachindra Prasad Bose. Mr. Surendra Nath Bannerjea with another contingent of delegates is expected to arrive to-morrow. Mr. Motilal Ghose, editor of the "Amirta Bazar Patrika" also arrived to-day. He is staying as a guest of Mr. T. Rangachari.

The President after being garlanded was conducted by the Chairman of the Reception Committee and other members out of the platform, the Madras Bag-pipe being in attendance. The President then drove to Waltham's House, Nungumbakam.

THE DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The programme of the work before the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress includes resolutions expressing devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor and the British Government, grateful satisfaction and joy at the despatch of the Indian Expeditionary Force to the theatre of war and profound enthusiasm and gratitude with which the country received the King-Emperor's message.

Other resolutions are:—

(1) The justice and wisdom of the throwing open of higher offices to Indians and the establishment of military colleges for the training of army officers.

(2) The necessity to extend the present system of volunteering so as to enable the people of this country to give the Government effective assistance in dealing with exigencies.

(3) Modification of the Arms Act and the granting of licences under the rules of the Act once for all.

(4) A fresh regulation of the tariff of India so as to encourage and stimulate the struggling industries.

(5) Welcoming the Viceroy's suggestions of reciprocity as underlying the basis of negotiations with Colonies, but at the same time recording the conviction of the Congress that the reciprocity should not be of a liberal character but give the Government of India sufficient lattitude to secure just and equitable treatment for Indian emigrants.

(6) That the Congress rejoices at the settlement of the South African question which, though not absolutely final is not inconsistent with the national self-respect of India.

(7) That the Congress expresses the opinion that the Council of the Secretary of State for India as at present constituted should be abolished, and makes several suggestions for a reconstruction.

(8) That the Congress considers that the constitution of the Imperial Legislative Council should be revised so as to enlarge the elective element and that the Provincial Legislative Councils should contain a majority of elected representatives.

These draft resolutions will be discussed in Subjects Committees before they are placed before the Congress.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF CONSTITUTION.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee last night a resolution requesting the Subjects Committee of the National Congress to place before the Congress a resolution to amend the Congress Constitutional so as to permit the election of delegates by public meetings convened by associations or bodies which have for their object the attainment of Self-government within the Empire as in Article 1 of the Congress Constitution, was passed, thirty-one voting for and seventeen voting against it and some not voting. A meeting of the All India Congress Committee will be held this evening in connection with the same question.

INDIAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

AGAIN WON BY GATHERAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

The Amateur Golf Championship here to-day was won by Gatheral, who beat Steel three up and two to play, after a close struggle, the winner being at one time four down.

BRITISH AND ARGENTINE CRUISERS EXCHANGE VISITS.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 25.

The Captain of the Argentine cruiser San Martin has exchanged visits with the British cruiser Carnarvon.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

SESSION AT RAWALPINDI.

HINDU-MOSLEM CO-OPERATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 26.

Maulvi Rahim Bashi Sahib, C. I. E., President-elect of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference, and the Aligarh party arrived here this morning by a special train. A large number of Mahomedans and a fair gathering of Hindus were present at the railway station to accord them a reception. After Khan Bahadur Lieut. Col. Malak Mubaraz Khan and Shriman Ujagar Singh Bedi, rais, had garlanded the President and others, a grand procession escorted by four hundred Punjabi sardars and Military officers passed through the City and Cantonments, where the roads were lined by enthusiastic Musalmans and Hindus and decorated with bunting and triumphal arches erected both by Hindus and Musalmans. In various parts of the town the President's carriage was stopped, flowers were showered, "atar" and "pan" and fruits presented both by Mahomedans and Hindus. The Conference sittings begin from to-morrow.

RAWALPINDI, Dec. 27.

The first sitting of the annual session of the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference began to-day, at eleven. There were present influential Mussalmans of the Frontier Province and the neighbouring districts of the Punjab and a few delegates from other provinces. The Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner of Rawalpindi and General Sir George Kitson, commanding the second Rawalpindi Division, were also present. There were also a number of Muslim ladies behind the purda.

The presidential address having been read a resolution expressing the community's unflinching loyalty towards the British Government in the present crisis was proposed by Sahebzada Aftab Ahmad Khan of Aligarh in an eloquent speech, which was unanimously passed.

The Commissioner in a short speech said that Englishmen sympathised with the Musalmans in their present difficulties and the fact that the Mahomedans realised what the blessings of British rule meant for their country and community, made the Englishmen's task of governing the Indian continent easy.

WESTERN INDIA FISHERMEN'S CONFERENCE.

IMPROVEMENT OF INDUSTRY BY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, Dec. 26.

The Sonekolli fishermen of Western India held their second annual conference at Versoli, a village near Alibag. About three thousand "Kolies" from the Maratha districts of the Bombay Presidency had assembled in a large pandal. The conference commenced its sittings in the afternoon and after the chairman of the reception committee, Mr. Tukaram Shabane, Bhagat, had welcomed the delegates and other guests in a felicitous speech, Mr. Motiram Govindji Patil was elected president. After Mr. Patil had delivered his presidential address and the secretary Mr. Arjun Ballaji Shinde had read the last year's conference report, resolutions expressing Kolis' loyalty to the British Raj, and praying for its success in the war were passed. It was also resolved to send a condolence message to his Excellency the Viceroy. Other resolutions referred to education, temperance, problems of social reform in the Koli community, the improvement of the fishing industry by starting co-operative credit societies, and settlement of disputes by the punchayet system. The conference finished its first day's work after three cheers were given to his Majesty the King-Emperor.

THEISTIC CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The twenty-second session of the All-India Theistic Conference commenced to-day with a divine service conducted by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar. There was a crowded congregation and Sir Narayan preached a stirring sermon. In the evening the Conference met at the Memorial Hall. Besides 200 delegates from all parts of India there was a large number of visitors, including many ladies.

Among those present were Babu Bupendra Nath Basu, Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, Dr Nilaratan Sarkar, the Hon. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Mahiptram, Professor N. G. Wellinkar, and Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra.

The proceedings commenced with a vedic hymn chanted by ladies followed by a prayer offered by Mr. Hem Chandra Sarkar. The chairman of the Reception Committee then welcomed the delegates in a suitable speech. The president, Principal Heramba Chandra Maitra, delivered an impressive address detailing the work and aims of the Brahmo Samaj.

TO ENTERTAIN THE TROOPS.

SEYMOUR HICKS AND PARTY GOING TO THE FRONT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, Dec. 27.

A "Times of Ceylon" special telegram states that the music hall troupe, including Seymour Hicks, Ellaine Terriss, Gladys Cooper, Ben Davis, Olga Elga and Eli Hudson and others are proceeding to the front to give one week's entertainment to the troops. The first concert is arranged for the New Year's Eve, and will be given at the French base hospital, having the largest number of Scottish wounded.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

YUVARAJA OF MYSORE ON CASTE JEALOUSY

(From our Special Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The twenty-eighth session of the Indian National Social Conference met at 12 noon to-day. The Yuvaraja of Mysore presided. The Chairman was supported on the platform by distinguished Indians from all over the country. A large number of ladies from Bengal, Bombay and Madras also attended.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyangar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in welcoming the delegates took a comprehensive survey of the whole field of social reform, the work that has been accomplished and that which lies ahead.

The Yuvaraja of Mysore was then formally elected President on the motion of Sir C. Sankaran Nair, seconded by Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.

In the course of his address the Yuvaraja dwelt at length on the present social conditions, under which Hindus were nothing but a conglomeration of castes, jealous of each other and utterly incapable of ever competing on equal terms with the nations of the West. Education was at a low ebb. Women were yet content to play a primitive role in the development of Indian life. Industrial progress was retarded by depressing tendencies of castes. He referred to the reforms which directly promoted the solidarity and efficiency of the people, and reforms which gave greater freedom without infringing the principles of caste. He said that all social evils must be rooted out if India wanted to live. He categorically mentioned the various reforms which were urgent, such as abolition of infant marriage, social freedom for women, widow re-marriage, etc. The narrow view, he said, regarding woman's sphere and duty was in a large measure the cause of much cowardice which retarded social reform. Social reform, he held, had a wider foundation and appealed to many diverse temperaments. He next reviewed what the State had done to help social reform by means of legislation, and greatly deplored that Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill of 1911 had to be thrown out. He said Government had done what it could and it was the duty of the people to take bold steps to which martyrs like "Snehalata" gave the initative. In all that was attempted to be done a charge was laid against reformers that they too much followed the West. In his opinion the world would make little progress if reformers could not build upon the experience and achievement of others. He concluded by making an appeal to Indians to make a determined attempt to erase the national blot from the good name of India, that her children were unable to bring about elementary reforms urgently needed for the prosperity of the country.

Nine resolutions were discussed and adopted including acknowledgments to Government and Missionary agencies for their efforts to spread education among the women of India. The speakers on this resolution, among whom were two ladies, urged the desirability of all the members of the community, in the interests of larger national life, co-operating with educational agencies to make it a rule to send their children to educational institutions. A Tamil lady, Srimati Ammal, in her speech recalled the work of the late Miss Mary Carpenter and the National Indian Association and the Zenana Missions to spread education and deplored the apathy and the prevalence of tall talk and paucity of active workers in the cause.

Resolutions dealing with the question of total abstinence from the use of intoxicating drinks and the desirability of doing away with restrictions in the re-admitting of foreign travelled persons, were adopted without discussion. The Conference adjourned at 2 p.m.

POST-PUBERTY MARRIAGES.

LATER.

The proceedings of the Social Conference came to a close this evening.

Among the resolutions taken up for consideration, after lunch, the one relating to the Hindu Post-Puberty Marriage Bill introduced in the Madras Legislative Council, gave rise to some controversy.

Besides other speakers Sir Narayan Chandravarkar spoke in support of the motion. In the course of his speech he said that the feeling in support of the Bill was very strong and enthusiastic. He was not in favour of any social reform to be accomplished without perfect consciousness. The speaker was personally of opinion that post-puberty marriages were valid according to Hindu Shastras. The validity of widow marriages after the attainment of puberty involved the validity of post-puberty marriages.

A resolution accepting the principle of the Bill relating to the protection of minor girls introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council, was adopted after some discussion. The Conference was of opinion that Magistrates should faith ascertain the and caste of orphans brought before them before sending them to a particular orphanage.

On the motion of Mrs. Annie Beasant a resolution regarding the amelioration of the depressed classes was adopted. With a vote of thanks to the President the Conference concluded its session.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

DRASTIC RULES TO EXCLUDE ALIENS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 27.

In preparation of the reopening of the Stock Exchange drastic rules have been laid down to prevent the sale of enemies' securities. The new rules also provide that every naturalised alien, unless he is able to produce his denationalisation papers, will be excluded. It is anticipated that most of the naturalised Germans and Austrians will thereby lose their membership.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

NEED OF FISCAL AUTONOMY.

PRIMARY DUTY OF GOVERNMENT.

The tenth session of the Indian Industrial Conference under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji of Bombay opened at Madras on Saturday before a distinguished gathering of representatives of trade, commerce and industries. During the afternoon proceedings, H. E. Lord Pentland paid a short visit to the Conference. The Conference, which came to a close yesterday, urged, among other important matters, the necessity of establishing an All-India Technological Institute and the granting of fiscal autonomy to India.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

The tenth Indian Industrial Conference assembled to-day in the Congress pavilion under most encouraging circumstances, the attendance comprising all the leading men of the Presidency, notably those representing commerce, trade and industries.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee was Rao Bahadur P. Theagaraya Chetty, Chairman of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. The principal officers of Government and representatives of the landed aristocracy, including the Rajah of Ramnad and the Rajah of Bobili were present.

WELCOME BY CHAIRMAN OF RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chetty, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Industrial Conference welcomed the delegates and in the course of a long speech referring to the war said that the Indians in common with the rest of the civilized world were passing through a crisis the like of which had not been recorded in authentic history; an economic revolution bound to affect profoundly the moral and material well being of the world was setting in and time alone could show how India was going to emerge ultimately at the end of the turmoil. As citizens of the Empire they were proud of the great privilege conferred on Indian soldiers to fight for British arms in Europe, side by side with the British troops.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRIES.

He next referred to the industrial condition of Madras and said that Madras was industrially a backward province where normal occupations were almost primitive, which was due to lack of industrial education. The other classes were indifferent to industrial development. The educated classes did not care to understand the real economic condition of the country and the young men pursued a purely literary system of education and career as if industrialism was an aversion to them.

The chairman next detailed the actions so far taken by the Local Government for the development of local industries and said:—"I have traced this long history of endeavours of the Government in this presidency to pioneer industries to convince you that nothing was wanted on the part of the local Government or the Government of India to enable the Secretary of State for India, the paramount authority in Indian affairs, to take a proper view of Indian conditions and Indian needs. He has sacrificed at the altar of his doctrine the true and vital interests of India. The question of Indian industrial policy since the outbreak of the war has received special attention and has assumed an extraordinary significance even in Great Britain. Only the other day Reuter wired to us that at a meeting at Manchester it was resolved to establish a national company for the manufacture of synthetic dyes and that the Government of Great Britain had offered to guarantee the interest on a million and a half pounds of debentures capital. If such is the interest the Home Government is taking in free and resourceful England, it seems a pity that the Indian Government should now be only repeating the Secretary of State's orders of two years ago issued in the then placid condition of affairs suited to the airing and advocacy of academical theories."

Mr. Chetty strongly urged the Government of India to move the Secretary of State to reverse the disastrous policy enunciated in 1910 and reaffirmed with slight modifications in 1912, to authorise the employment of free State aid and to encourage active pioneering of industries by the Government in this country, with due regard to the disparity in the industrial condition in India and in the advanced western and eastern countries.

CAPTURING THE ENEMIES' TRADE.

Referring to the capture of the enemies' trade, a cry about which was heard everywhere, he said Germany and Austria-Hungary accounted for nearly fifteen per cent. of Indian exports and ten per cent. of aggregate imports. Before they thought of capturing any portion of the enemies' trade they would have to find proper customers to take their place. Not only trade with those countries had been lost, they practically lost the whole Europen market and almost all the great trades of India had been disorganised, and a country like India, with hardly any manufacturing resources and surfeit of raw produce, had suddenly been driven to dire extremities. He said that the situation brought on by the war would not remain the same for ever, that unaided on a proper scale by State encouragement they were incapable of initiating any large enterprise of a permanent character and that temporary measures to alleviate the crisis brought on by sudden stoppage of trade were an urgent necessity. The speaker next referred to the high prices enquiry and said:—"The problem of the future course of prices in India is dismissed by the Government of India with the remark that it is one to which no solution can be found in the analysis of Indian conditions only and is essentially bound up with the question of the movement of prices throughout the world—a conclusion which practically leads to nothing and evades the points at issue."

HELP FROM ENGLAND NEEDED.

In conclusion the speaker said: "Our highest ambition is that India will one day become a great manufacturing agricultural and commercial country. It may be said that it depends on ourselves to realise this ambition but the help must first come from without and it can only come from the Englishmen. In the days of Germany's apprenticeship it was England that gave the helping hand. If England can do that for Germany, if industrial Germany is so largely the child of industrial England, should not England come to our aid in our economic struggle for existence, help us in earnest in our economic evolution and enable us to have a larger share in the world's life of to-day, the life of commercial and industrial pursuits of materialised education and solid enterprise."

The Hon. Manmohandas Ramji of Bombay was elected president of the conference, and delivered his address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, after thanking the delegates for the great honour done him by their electing him to preside at the deliberations of the Conference, spoke as follows in the course of a lengthy speech:—

The present-day industrial problem presents to a student three aspects. The first is the rise and development of the Swadeshi movement, the second is the action and interaction of war and trade and industry, and the third is the various interesting questions regarding the special branches of commerce and industry. I have tried to deal with each of these and evolve some solution to the different pressing queries which command our attention.

The words industrial revival awake in us memories of the past when this country was, like the modern United States of America, self-sufficing, in the sense that she was both a manufacturing and agricultural country and could supply her people with all their wants and requirements. This chapter of our history which describes the gradual downfall of all our indigenous industries and the slow but steady turning of the country into a purely agricultural one is a doleful reading, which has been portrayed by abler hands than mine several times. Time was, as Mr. Dutt observed in his Presidential speech at Benares, when India could supply the markets not only of the near East but of the far off Western countries. Not only this but the export trade was carried in Indian bottoms, as India was well-known for its shipping industry in the past and for the large number of its vessels which plied to foreign and distant shores. The current of exports however set in in another direction from about seventeen hundred when a series of legislative enactments of the British Government prohibited the use or sale of Indian calicoes in England.

THE SWADESHI MOVEMENT.

Since then, instead of our exporting largely our manufactured products to foreign countries we began to rest content with exporting merely raw products of the soil and importing a major part of our requirements from foreign countries. The story is vividly told by the import and export statistics which albeit show a marvellous expansion in our exports being mainly of raw material and our imports being of manufactured articles. No country can ever wish to be in this position of industrial dependency on foreign countries and it was one of the chief objectives of the Swadeshi movement to do away with this dependence, to initiate once more industrialism and turn India again from being a purely agricultural country, dependent on foreign countries for her barest wants and requirements, into an industrial country, not only supplying her own needs but exporting her surplus manufactured products.

This was the impetus of the Swadeshi movement. It resulted in several Joint Stock concerns being floated for diverse trading and industrial objects. His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar in his inaugural address at the Calcutta Industrial Conference gave a table showing the increase in the number of several factories from 1895 to 1904. We may well carry this comparison further by a decade and give figures of 1911, showing the great strides trading, industrial and Banking concerns have taken during the last 20 years, as well as the remarkable increase in deposits with Banks. This increase goes to show the potency of the principle of Swadeshi and we have to take off our hats to those who have led on this movement through periods of storm and struggle.

HITCHES IN THE WAY OF SUCCESS.

There were however hitches in the way of a complete success of this movement. First and foremost of these, I believe to be want of experts and the consequent management of concerns by those who had but little experience and knowledge of the business they launched upon. Not only this but we want a higher commercial morality which would prevent much of the muddling and bungling so sadly in evidence during the last few years. We are aspiring to be a nation and for the true growth of nationality there is required a national backbone of commercial integrity and industrial righteousness. There was some difficulty in the way of success owing also to the policy of the Government which was sometimes that of what is known as benevolent indifference. We acknowledge with gratitude the efforts made acknowledge with gratitude the efforts made by the Government for helping trade and industry but at the same time one must say that they could have done more in the way of helping the true Swadeshi. Want of a scientific education is what we are suffering from to a large extent and this could be set right principally by the Government.

THE BANKING CRISIS.

Owing to these causes the Swadeshi movement received a strong check and last year there was a veritable crash of a host of Swadeshi Banks, inflicting ruin upon thousands of people and causing almost irreparable damage to trade and industry. Credit disappeared and at one time it appeared as if the work of building up the national trade and industries carried on for a quarter of a century were going to be wiped off. The Government, however, were keenly alive to the gravity of the issues involved and lost no time in securing the principle on a safe and reliable basis by amending the Indian Companies Law. They have also invited suggestions regarding Banking legislation which were so keenly discussed at the last year's Session of this Conference. The Government manifested their sympathy also by placing at the disposal of Presidency Banks a substantial sum at the time of the last financial panic. All that Banking embroglio and financial cataclysm with all its ruinous and disastrous effects on trade and industry of the land would have righted itself in time and in fact the commercial atmosphere had already begun to clear to some extent, when the greatest war in the history of the world broke out like a volcanic eruption and convulsed to its foundations the whole fabric of trade and industry built by the labours of different Governments and financial and commercial statesmen.

Before I close this section on the Swadeshi movement, I should like to appeal to all my countrymen to give, as far as lies in their power, their support to the Swadeshi articles and thus to patronize home industries. Such a support will be a practical subsidy to the Swadeshi industries and will not smack at all of unnatural preferential tariffs. Even the free trade Great Britain has preference of this sort for the Swadeshi and I see no reason why we should not follow in its wake. I may go further and say that even if there is a slight sacrifice to be made in this purchase of Swadeshi articles we should gladly undergo it. This will make, as nothing else will can, the newly started industries to tide over the difficulties of initial stages of working and to compete successfully with foreign industries. Japan and Germany have shown how through such a genuine and honest spirit of the Swadeshi, a country can rise up to one of the foremost positions in the world of commerce and industry and can attain to that enviable position when all the wants and requirements of its people are supplied by its own industries. The present war has shown how the cessation of our trade with enemy countries has left us in the lurch about even several of our daily requirements. This is a position which no self-respecting people should tolerate. Let us then take a lesson from all these happenings and strive to make of this land a great manufacturing, as it is already a great agricultural, country.

THE EFFECTS OF WAR.

It is not still possible to gauge the exact nature of all the effects of war, we being still in the vortex of the struggle. Still we have some idea of these consequences as they are felt and experienced by us, and it would not be out of place here to mention some of these. What we in India have principally suffered from is the cessation of our exports to enemy countries which were some of our largest buyers of raw products. Ours being a mainly agricultural country, this cessation of exports is felt markedly in its effects on trade in general. Agriculturists being our mainstay anything which affects them adversely affects similarly the whole of the country. The danger is that their purchasing power diminishes and consequently all the different markets also show signs of stagnation. It is because of this that both the Government and the people are so anxious studying our import and export statistics and trying to find a solution of the serious situation which has arisen with regard to some of our export staples, notably cotton.

The proposed schemes, however, about cotton storage and Banking facilities to cot ton trade specially are apt to be taken advantage of by only middlemen, the ryots being left in the same position. If these pitfalls are avoided and if a scheme is evolved for giving financial facilities not to one trade only but to trade in general it will be welcomed by the public.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the cry, with which we are so familiar, urging the Government to stop the export of food stuff in order to reduce its high level of prices, has met with a crushing rejoinder in the conditions which have supervened upon the stagnation of our export trade. The cessation of exports may lead to a lowering of the price level but at what sacrifices on the part of agriculturists is seen only now. India has once for all taken her place in the International markets of the world and must pay the price for this in a raising up of the index of prices for all commodities. Any attempt at tampering with this will only lead to inflict hardships upon the agriculturists and thereby to inflict harm on the whole of trade and commence. Another effect of war has been the loss of credit, and stopping of all legitimate banking business. I referred above to the unfortunate revival of the hoarding tendency consequent on the financial crash of the last year. This tendency is further engendered by this war which of its outset led people here as well as even in the civilized countries of the West to hoard precious metals and to fight shy of all investments in trade and industry, even in the gold edged securities, causing an unprecedented fall in quotations for all the well-known International stocks and securities. So much was this hoarding tendency manifested in England that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had to give a solemn and serious warning against it. The stagnation and depression in trade led naturally to a scarcity of buyers and the international exchanges having also suffered, manufacturers had to close down their factories leading to a great deal of unemployment and a severe check to industrial progress.

These are some of the principal evil effects which have resulted from the titanic struggle that is going on in the West. At such a crisis it is with feelings of gratitude that we acknowledge the various measures adopted by the Government to minimise commercial and industrial distress and to keep trade as usual going on.

CAPTURE OF ENEMIES' TRADE.

This leads me to the important question of our trade with Germany and Austria and its probable capture by Great Britain and India. There are in some quarters exaggerated ideas about our trade with these two countries. As a matter of fact our import trade with Germany forms but 6.9 per cent of our total imports and our export trade with her is but 10.3 per cent. of our total exports. Similarly our import and export trade with Austria is 2.3 and 3.9 respectively of our total export and import trade. There is a great cry in Great Britain for taking up industries which were hitherto the monopoly of the two enemy countries and the faddists are busy promulgating their old and well-worn nostrum of preferential tariffs. Several manufacturers are urging that aniline dyes industry should be started and developed in England even by clapping a 40 p.c. impost on the imports from Germany. There are men fortunately who have still retained their level-headedness and these rightly reply that not 40 p.c. but 100 p.c. duty will be required if the English dyers want to compete with the German industry. This will mean merely a burden to the cotton manufacturing industry which would hardly be able to bear it in these days of a strong trade competition. This is but one instance of many where I think it is impossible to capture foreign trade by any artificial means. Germany has built this industry after years of hard and strenuous work and of diligent, careful, scientific research, spending millions of pounds on experiments only. In fact where the industry of a nation is built up in this wise it is next to impossible to hope to compete with it.

INDUSTRIES WE CAN DEVELOP.

The industries which can well be developed in this country are many but the principal of them may be classified as follows:—Glass, glass bangles and chimneys, cheap hardware, porcelain ware, umbrellas, cutlery, varnishes, boiled oils, soaps, pharmaceutical products from various organic raw materials found in our country, many of the sizing materials and chemicals used in various industries as bases, paper, leather goods, phosphatic manures, twines and ropes, needles and nails and screws, candles, cigars and cigaretts, tanning substances, lac products, starches and sugar. Owing to our deficiency in indigenous industries our exports show large items of raw products which again are imported in manufactured form. Thus we exported last year about 32 lakhs of rupees worth of tobacco and imported manufactured tobacco of 75 lakhs and a quarter. Hides and skins were exported of the value of 16 crores of rupees while manufactured leather goods were imported of the value of 55 lakhs of rupees. The export of wool was Rs. 2 crores and 75 lakhs while woollen goods were imported of the value of 4 crores of rupees. The export of cotton amounted to 41 crores of rupees while the import of cotton piece-goods was valued at 67 crores of rupees. A large portion, if not the whole of the trade, can be captured if our people acquire the necessary scientific training, experience and above all a thoroughness of working. I appeal to our young men to devote themselves more and more to science, trade and industries and to take up their work in no light-hearted spirit but to apply themselves heart and soul to their respective line of work, giving their best to it and thus help forward the cause of commercial and industrial progress. It is only thus that some of the greatest industries of the West are built up and not by waiting for Government help and struggling for petty clerical services.

AGITATION FOR PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS.

I fear that this present war will lead again to the recrudescence in this country also of agitation for preferential tariffs. I refer to it because I feel that this cry involves a great danger which is neither properly realised nor appreciated by some of our theoretical economists. You must be knowing how the Tariff Reform Party of Great Britain attempted once to impose their doctrines on the Swadeshi school. This would mean opening our markets to the country which commands 65 p.c. of our import trade and closing it against those which command only the remaining 35 p.c. It would bring back the policy of 1894 when import duties on English piece-goods were done away with, with a vengeance. No, sirs, it is fatuous to talk about preferential tariffs for our country as long as we have not got a fiscal autonomy in the real sense of the word.

GOVERNMENTS' PRIMARY DUTY.

Let us by all means devote our energies to building up of new industries but let not any success be expected from artificial means but only from our endeavours to carry out the production with scientific skill and with as minimum percentage of expenditure as possible. At the same time I must say that it is the primary duty of the Government to help forward new industries by financial assistance—a policy which even according to such a high authority like Professor Taussig will not at all conflict with the free trade policy of the Government. The scheme of holding exhibitions and publishing pamphlets is all right but surely the Government must proceed further and give its encouragement in a more direct and tangible form. What is really wanted is the appointment of special experts by the Government to study and report on particular industries. In all the civilised countries it is the experts who lead the way; it is only here that we find the sorry spectacle of industries being in the hands of people who can lay no claim to scientific knowledge and who have been fortunate to possess some surplus capital of their own or of their friends to be invested in enterprises, which being reared on such foundations have no ghostly chance of success against the foreign imports produced under scientific supervision and in a scientific manner. The new industries we think of starting cannot afford at their initial stage to employ experts to give advice and information which are preliminary to the starting of all industries. Only the Tatas can spend lakhs of rupees for the advice of scientific experts and thus build up their industries on a substantial rock-like basis. It thus follows that if we cannot afford to have the opinions of experts, the Government must step in and appoint them to give advice on industries which can most readily be developed here.

WANTED A SEPARATE INDIAN CONSULAR SERVICE.

With regard to the development of our trade, I am long since of opinion that India should have, if not a separate Consular service of her own, at least distinct Indian sections at the different consulates controlled by trained Indian assistants to give all necessary information regarding Indian produce and requirements and to give a similar information to Indian merchants about requirements of foreign countries. British merchants are keenly alive to the advantages of a properly equipped and well regulated Consular service and the Congress of Associated Chambers of Commerce has passed not infrequently a resolution demanding several improvements in service. As this service is constituted at present, there is very little chance for proper attention being paid to peculiar needs and requirements of this country, which can only be adequately met by the adoption of some such suggestion as I have given.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

The question of Railways and Irrigation is one of the most interesting in this country. As a matter of fact these two should never stand in terms of antithesis to each other. It is only because of the peculiar conditions of this country that a sort of unnatural and fictitious opposition is set up between them and it is felt that their interests are not identical. The reason is to be found in the fact that the organisation and development of the Railways was and is still to a large extent carried on with a view to export trade, while the internal trade is not paid as much attention as it deserves. This is illustrated by the large difference between the capital outlays for both. Thus the capital expenditure of the Railways upto 1900 was Rs. 3,29,61,03,000 which increased to Rs. 4,39,04,000. There was thus an increase of 33 p.c. in 10 years. For Irrigation there was an outlay of Rs. 42,36,85,381 upto the end of the year 1900-01, which increased to Rs. 59,18,48,000 at the end of the year 1910-11 showing an increase of 40 p.c. As compared with the Railways, the percentage of increase for Irrigation is a little higher, but looking to the enormous capital outlay for the former it is nothing. The average annual expenditure for Irrigation is about 2 crores of rupees while that for Railways is about 18 crores. One is surprised at the comparative neglect of irrigation, specially because the profits on this are more than those of Railways. The average percentage on the total capital outlay from 1900 to 1910 for irrigation was about 7.6 while that for Railways was 5.38. There is thus a difference of about 1.50 between the earning capacities of Railways and irrigation. To an agricultural country like India irrigation is the only panacea for averting the ever-haunting dread of famines and, as shown above, it is also capable of yielding a good income to the Government. We recognise the recently growing interest of the Government in irrigation as manifested in the construction of several important canals but much more still remains to be done. There is an agitation going on since some time past for the creation of a separate porfolio for Railways. I would suggest that it should be for Railways and Irrigation, thus giving an independent character to the latter which is now merely a sub-head of the Public Works Department.

THE QUESTION OF SMALL HOLDINGS.

The Government is rightly devoting special attention to agriculture recently. In order, however, that all these efforts may bear fruit and that our agriculture can get benefit of some of the latest Western discoveries in Science, I think that both the Government and the public should consider a question which is partly social and partly economic, I mean the question of small holdings. Due to the peculiar laws of inheritance of the Hindus original holdings are getting sub-divided, generation after generation, till sometimes the present holders have to rest content with barest strips of land hardly sufficient for kitchen gardens. What incentive can there be on the part of the owners of these small holdings to introduce scientific agriculture on their land? Even if there is an inclination there is the want of capital and facilities. It is just because of this that there has developed in the West a movement both to intensive industrialism and intensive agriculture. To give only one instance, the number of factories for turning out agricultural implements in the United States of America, was 1,333 in 1850, the industry employed 7,220 labourers, the capital engaged was 36 lacs of Dollars and the production was valued at 68 lacs of Dollars, the respective figures for 1905 being 648 for factories, 47,391 for labourers, 1,967 lacs Dollars for capital and 1,120 lacs for production. I do not wish that our agriculturists should be reduced from their present independent position to be mere labourers to some big concerns but I wish that some means may be found to prevent the too much division of land which is a great hindrance to agricultural progress.

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(Continued on page 10.)

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INDIAN INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

(*Continued from page 9*).

but I think as I have stated elsewhere there is no reason why any banking institution should fail if it is properly managed with due regard to the sound Banking principles which should govern the conduct of all such institutions. The failure is in many cases due to the inability of the institutions concerned to set free the advances they have made forgetting that a large portion of these should be in as liquid a form as possible. There is also a great necessity for caution on the part of the board with regard to advances made to concerns in which any of the Directors is interested. I do not deal in detail with all the suggestions from different quarters, as they were dealt with at the last session of the conference, but I must say that share-holders and depositors, should leave off their indifference and begin to take more active interest in the progress of the companies with which they have dealings. There is a great necessity for banks with small capital to be started in different districts for financing local trade, industries and agriculture. The Co-operative movement has not yet gathered that strength which is required to meet the claim of agriculture and trade. Small banks started for different districts and even for different villages can thus do an immense amount of good. We have got splendid precedents of this in the Credit Lyonnais of France and similar Banks in Japan, which discount Bills even of two shillings, thus coming into intimate contact with humble traders and agriculturists. The last Banking crash has taken away almost all our Indian Banks and it behoves the leaders of commerce and finance to help forward the growth of Indian banks which would be able to finance Indian trade and industries. We acknowledge the work being done by the Presidency Banks but they have got certain limitations. For coming into close relations with the commercial life of the country they must have more branches and, if I may say so without disrespect to their existing boards, more of an Indian element on their directorates

OTHER QUESTIONS BEFORE THE CONFERENCE.

There is one resolution of this Conference which is, I think, repeated year after year, referring to the necessity for Indian Chambers of Commerce in all the leading commercial towns. This resolution has not however met with as much response as it should. Chambers of Commerce are considered a necessary factor of the commercial life of the West and the few Indian Chambers, we have, have shown the directions in which they can utilize their energies.

There is also another resolution which is a hardy annual and that is the demand for Technological Institues at different centres. In this connection I should also like to suggest the establishment of Industrial Fellowships at various Universities for investigations into specific problems of industrial advancement. Such Fellowships have been established in American as well as English Universities in connection with faculties of Technology, but since we have no such faculty in any of the Universities, such Fellowships should be founded in the faculty of Science. Such Fellowships should be for the solution and investigation of actual problems of manufacturers of such Indian products which cannot come up to foreign articles in point of quality or cheapness. Subjects for such scholarships may be invited from actual manufacturers who may be asked to bear the investigation charges.

With regard to the Conference itself it should extend its scope of work and not remain satisfied with holding this Annual Session. As far as I know there are already committees for different Presidency towns. What should be done is that these Committees may be entrusted with the work of a Presidency or a District Office, as the case may be, for answering all inquiries on Industrial matters considering all industrial problems and for generally discharging the duties of an Industrial Bureau throughout the year. Then we shall have the Conference working from one end of the year to the other and keeping alive the spirit of Industrialism throughout the country. The Exhibitions which were once held under the auspices of this Conference have stopped since the last four years and the authorities of the next Conference may well see the advisability of reviving that welcome feature.

FUTURE OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

It would be a mere truism if I were to observe that there is a great future for the Industrial development of India. A new spirit is in evidence both on the part of the Government and the people for a mutual co-operation for developing Trade, Commerce and Industries which form the backbone of a civilized nation. The present war has shown, as nothing else did before, the willingness of India to bear the burdens of the Empire and to make any amount of sacrifices for the cause of the Empire to which she is linked by the strongest bonds of loyalty and gratitude. It has cemented the bonds between Great Britain and India and it will not be considered out of place to hope that after the war a new era will begin for the trade and industries of this country. We do not generally hear of ideals in connection with our Commercial and Industrial activities, as it is perhaps thought that the ideals may well be left to political associations and we may concern ourselves with hard facts and realities. If I may venture however to hold forth an ideal, it is the ideal of fiscal and financial autonomy for this country. That would mean a full and free development and an expansion in her national and international trade such as is not conceived of at present and would make her one of the best props and pillars of the Empire.

After the President had delivered his address Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, General Secretary, presented the annual report of the last year's working of the Conference, which was unanimously adopted. He also mentioned that twenty-eight papers have been submitted to this year's Conference on various subjects.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

INDIA'S ECONOMIC NEEDS.

LORD PENTLAND'S VISIT.

During the afternoon's proceedings Lord Pentland paid a short visit. His Excellency was received by the Chairman and other members of the Reception Committee at the gate and by Mr. R. N. Mudholkar, General Secretary, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, President, Mrs. Annie Besant and others on the dais. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji expressed the thanks of the Conference to his Excellency for paying the visit, which he said would give the function great encouragement. The Governor was present for more than a quarter of an hour and listened to the speeches. He was garlanded by the President before he left.

ASSURANCE OF LOYALTY TO THE THRONE.

Resolutions conveying the loyalty and deep devotion of the people to the King-Emperor and the British Throne and their willing readiness to co-operate with the rest of the Empire to secure victory in the present war, and conveying the condolences of the people to the Viceroy at the death of his son, were proposed from the Chair and carried.

TECHNOLOGICAL INSTITUTE FOR ALL INDIA.

Mr. N. C. Garu then moved a resolution urging the local Governments and administrations in India to establish a first class technological institute for all India and develop the Tata Research Institute. This resolution was seconded by Dr. Thakore from Bombay, Messrs. S. K. Nair, K. Hanumanth Rao and Jogaya Pantalu of Madras. Mr. Nair urged the capitalists to put their announcements on platform to practice whenever technically qualified young men approached them. The speakers on the resolution also urged the necessity of the establishment of trades schools and a college for higher training in technology.

RAILWAYS AND IRRIGATION.

A resolution recording the opinion of the Conference that in the development of the country by means of railway and irrigation projects, preferrence should be given to latter and that the portion of the fund set apart for the former should be utilised to aid the resources of local bodies, was next adopted after discussion, the speakers urging that as India was preeminently an agricultural country irrigation projects should have better claim than railways, Mr. Patro from Berhampore urged that it was the duty of the Government to readjust the local rates. The resolution was carried.

FISCAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA.

The Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao moved the next resolution to the effect that, in view of the need as disclosed by the war of providing not only for the industrial efficiency of the British Empire as a whole but also of making India more self-sufficient and less dependent than she has been on foreign countries in regard to her economic needs, it is necessary that the fiscal policy of the country should be directed to promoting the growth of manufactures and the creation of an industrial regime side by side with the development of agriculture and the exploitation of raw material; that for this purpose it is necessary (a) that the representatives of the people should obtain fiscal autonomy in regard to the imposition of duties both on exports and imports; (b) that the State should aid the starting and pioneering of new industries through the establishment of a department of Government for the purpose.

Mr. Krishna Rao said that no industrial regeneration was possible unless the Government came forward with a guarantee to preserve the industries. In England the State came to the relief of dying industries and were doing everything to help the merchants engaged in the trade. Much more was the duty of a Government like that in India financially to help the industries which were in need of State aid.

Mr. Yakoob Hossain in supporting said that some wars could prove blessings in disguise if only the people knew how to make the misfortunes serve useful purpose. Indians with their proverbial indifference had allowed five precious months to pass without moving an inch. The industrial development of India was never more imperative as now and sooner the Government realised their responsibility the better for India. The speaker said that the whole fiscal policy of Great Britain should be changed.

The resolution was put to meeting and carried unanimously. The Conference adjourned at five.

ESTABLISHMENT OF CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTIONS.

MADRAS, Dec. 27.

The Industrial Conference concluded its sitting this morning. Mr. T. S. Balakrishana Iyer, in moving a resolution on co-operative institutions said that several districts could not boast of even a single co-operative society. The Government's proposal to levy an audit fee would only be crushing the progress of the movement in its infancy and the amount of money spent by Government at present was not very much and the Government could afford to neglect the audit fee in the interest of the people.

Rao Sahib Parthasarathy Mudaliar, in seconding the resolution, gave a short history of the co-operative movement strongly opposing the levying of the audit fee. He suggested the appointment of special officers in various provinces to establish co-operative institutions.

Mr. G. K. Devadhar, of the Servants of India Society, in supporting the resolution gave a description of the artisan classes and their relation with money lenders in Bombay. The ordinary rate of interest paid by artisans was 75 per cent., in many cases it was 150 per cent. and in some cases 300 per cent. Co-operative organisation would relieve the people of their difficulties. The resolution was carried.

A resolution advocating starting and resusciating of minor and cottage industries in India was then passed.

INDIAN ATTACHES TO BRITISH CONSULATES.

Mr. S. K. Mehta next moved a resolution expressing the necessity of appointing commercial attaches to British Consulates outside British India to look after Indian commercial interests. In doing so he said the Trade Board Journal in Great Britain gave the public vast information. Such a thing was badly wanted in India. The Commercial Department of the Government of India, he agreed, was doing its best to raise the commercial activity of Indians.

Mr. Yakub Hussein in seconding the resolution gave an instance of the improvement people could make in articles exported by means of advice received and said if they had their own attaches at the various centres they could secure the necessary advice in time. The resolution was put to the meeting and adopted.

Some other resolutions passed at previous Conferences were then confirmed. At the conclusion of the proceedings a resolution was adopted amending the constitution of the Conference in order to make it a more practical body. With the usual vote of thanks the Conference rose a little before noon.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 26.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Walter Maude becomes an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. Walsh resigned.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. Strand Jones, Chaplain, reverts to Military employ.

Lieut.-Col. Browning Smith, I.M.S., permanently joins the Punjab Sanitary Department.

Major Christophers, I.M.S., is appointed sub-pro tem Director of the Kasauli Institute.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain, Acton, I.M.S., remains in charge of the Civil Surgeoncies at Simla.

The following officers are posted to military duty:—Mr. J. C. Ker I.C.S., Mr. B. M. Bayly I.C.S., Mr. H. M. Haslehurst, Indian Police, Mr. J. W. Rowland, Indian Police, Lieut. P. J. R. Wigley, Mr. W. A. Dubois, Indian Police, retired.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. W. Lewis, Superintending Engineer, joins the Delhi Province.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Currie becomes Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major R. Garratt, becomes Political Agent, Kurram.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. McWatters are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. J. Rayner, Electrical Engineer, is transferred to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Mr. O'Connor, Deputy Traffic Manager, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

Mr. A. E. Pearse, Deputy Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut.-Col. T. A. Granger I. M. S., is appointed Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy.

The following gentlemen are appointed to the Indian Army Reserve of officers (Infantry branch) to be Majors:—Messrs. E. Dawson, W. Ward and W. W. Coen; to be Lieuts.—Mr. K. L. Mackenzie (cavalry) Mr. A. Sanders (infantry), to be 2nd-Lieuts. (cavalry), Messrs. E. M. Shelverton, G. T. V. Peppe, T. Carmichael, E. L. Murphy, B. Llewellyn, F. Fennick, G. A. Roxburgh, J. H. S. Allen; (Infantry), Messrs. H. P. Beatty, R. O'Hagan, W. Atkinson, B. M. C. Tyler, E. A. Nesbitt, E. G. Baxter, S. P. Bond, G. P. Seton, G. C. G. Smyth, M. Burke, H. V. Geary, H. Mauley, W. H. Field, A. H. E. Lindop F. J. Brandon, H. Mears, J. A. De Rosse, H. L Robinson. G. P. Cooke, M. Morham, M. R. Watson, R. H. Stewart, C. P. Parker, R. Lester, R. E. Haslam, E. M. Milne, J. D. H. Cook, G. W. Hayne, N. McGurk, E. H. Stonepeor, H. C. Bracher, J. Hughes, J. C. Blackmare, H. G. Piggford.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The Marine boat Comet is placed under the command of the Senior Naval Officer of the station where such vessel may be.

DACOITY IN FEROZPUR DISTRICT.

SAHUKAR'S FAMILY LOOTED AND MEMBERS ASSAULTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 26.

The "Tribune" reports a dacoity at the house of a Sahukar named Sukhraj of Vairoke village, Moga Tehsil, Ferozpur district by an armed gang on the night of the 24th instant. The dacoits shot the Sahukar's daughter and badly wounded two male members of the household and made away with all the valuable property.

SOLID GOLD WATCH FREE

GREAT OFFER BY A WELL-KNOWN FIRM. IT COSTS YOU NOTHING TO TRY.

2 + 2 = 5 SOLVE IT AND WIN

To anyone who can supply the names of these two well-known English Towns, and fulfills conditions below, we offer our £5 Lady's SOLID GOLD WATCH. English Government stamped, guaranteed timekeeper, as a FREE GIFT. (SILVER WATCHES are presented to Gents.)

Send your solution on a sheet of paper together with stamped addressed envelope for reply to GEORGE & CO. Wholesale Watch Merchants, Avebury House, Newhall Street, Birmingham, England. The Winner is required to purchase a Chain from us to wear with Watch. The name of this paper must be mentioned. Prizewinners of last competition were

Miss S. Radha Bai c/o B. B. Prasad Esq, Colonelganj, Kaliasthan, Allahabad, U. P., India.

Mr. M. Laul Do. De Parah Lane, Chinsurah, Hooghly, Bengal, India.

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TUESDAY . . .
WEDNESDAY .
THURSDAY . .

FOR 4 DAYS ONLY.

DEC. 28TH. TO DEC. 31ST. 1914.

In order to make more room on our Second Floor we are going to sell all our English Furniture at less than cost price; this is an unique opportunity to secure a piece of really artistic well-made English Furniture.

A SPECIAL SHOW IN OUR ARCADE

TO-NIGHT TILL 8 P.M. TO-NIGHT TILL 8 P.M.

Some of the notable values are:—

1 only. China and Bric-a-brac Cabinet. English Mahogany in the fashionable Chippendale Style. Usual Price Rs. 175. Clearance Price Rs. **95.**

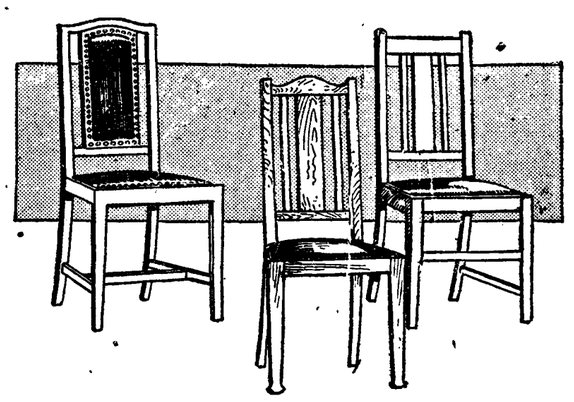
1 only. Solid Walnut Music Cabinet, plate glass door, plush covered shelves. Usual Price Rs. 55. Clearance Price Rs. **37-8.**

1 only. Fumed Oak Hall Stand, with tiled top. Usual Price Rs. 39-8. Clearance Price Rs. **29-8.**

1 only. Fumed Oak Dining Table, to seat 6 comfortably. Usual Price Rs. 55. Clearance Price Rs. **39-8.**

6 only. Fumed Oak Dining Chairs, handsome solid make with green Rexine padded seats. Usual Price Rs. 22-8 each. Clearance Price Rs. **13-8** each.

2 only. Fumed Oak Dining Chairs, with arms, green Rexine padded seats. Usual Price Rs. 32-8. Clearance Price Rs. **22-8** each.



1 only. Walunt Sideboard, finely carved handsome piece of furniture. Mirror and Pedestal back, two drawers and cupboards under. Usual Price Rs. 195. Clearance Price Rs. **120.**

1 only. Walnut Combination Dressing Table and Chest Drawers. Big oblong mirror. Usual Price Rs. 115. Clearance Price Rs. **69-8.**

1 only. Dainty Occasional Chair, in inlaid Mahogany. Tapestry Seat. Usual Price Rs. 35-8. Clearance Price Rs. **23-8.**

1 only. Drawing Room Settee. Inlaid Mahogany, high class piece of furniture, comfortable round back, Silk tapestry seat. Usual Price Rs. 115. Clearance Price Rs. **69-8.**

1 only. Round Back Occasional Chair, to match above, solid inlaid Mahogany. Usual Price Rs. 55. Clearance Price Rs. **35-8.**

FERN POT STANDS,
OAK BOOK RACKS,
SMOKERS CABINETS,
OCCASIONAL CHAIRS

ALL AT LOW PRICES.

MAKE A POINT OF SEEING THESE IN OUR WINDOWS.

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The Arcade, BOMBAY.

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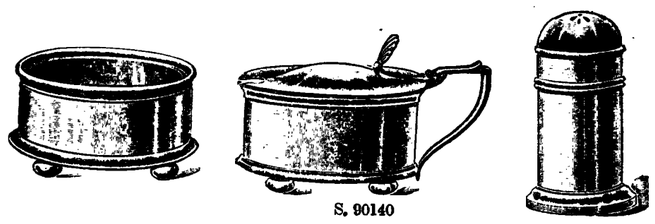
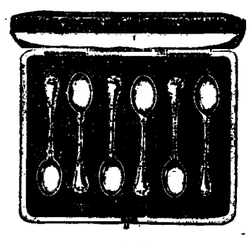
SILVERWARE

AT MODERATE PRICES

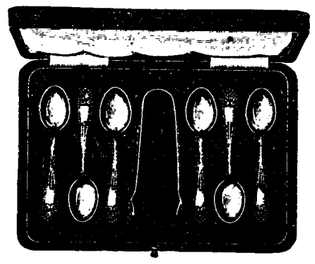


S. 90140

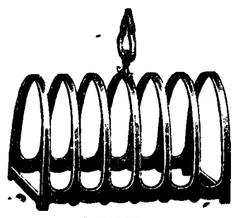
St. Silver Condiment Set, lined dark blue or dark green crystal.
3 pieces Rs. 30.
5 pieces ,, 44.



S. 90138
Set of 6 Silver Teaspoons.
Rs. 16.



S. 90132
Set of 6 Silver Teaspoons without tongs
Rs. 15.



S. 90156
St. Silver Toast ack,
5 divisions.
Rs. 25.

S. 90168
Pair of St. Silver Sweet Dishes
3½ inch diameter.
Rs. 27.

WEST END WATCH Co.

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NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

HUXLEYS "Ner-Vigor"

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

Original bottles of 50 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

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RECENT REMINGTON RECORDS.

The largest Typewriter order ever placed in India was for

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A few Record Typewriter Sales for India:
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THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH—Order for 200 Remingtons.
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And these are only just a few.
There are more REMINGTONS in use in India to-day than of all other makes put together.
THE BEST TYPEWRITER backed up by the BEST SERVICE.
Whatever your typewriter requirements are we can meet you.
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Responsible Representatives and Travelling Expert Mechanics visit every District Centre in the Presidency.

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SINKING OF THE ELSINORE.

EXPERIENCES OF THE CREW.

Several of the crew of the Liverpool steamer Elsinore, which was sunk in the Gulf of California by the German cruiser Leipzig, arrived at their homes at Shields on Nov. 26, says the "Morning Post."

One of the men, named David Henderson, gave a thrilling story of their experiences, only in connection with the sinking of the vessel, but of their adventures afterwards, when the cruiser put them ashore on Chatham Island. They were left destitute, but eventually they escaped on a sugar sloop.

Henderson stated that the Leipzig brought them up with a gunshot, and sent a boat with an armed crew to board them and to search for coal and stores. Coal they had none, as the Elsinore used oil as fuel. The boat went back to the cruiser, accompanied by the master of the steamer, Captain Roberts, who subsequently returned and told his crew to pack up some of their belongings, as the Germans were about to sink their vessel. There was a feeling of uneasiness among the men when they got the boats out, as it was feared they would be cast adrift. They were, however, later on put on board the Germans' depot ship Marie, which had come up. Shortly afterwards the cruiser commenced the sinking of the Elsinore by opening the valves and seacocks. They then began to fire at her, but made very bad practice. They fired twelve shots at the vessel before it went down.

The men, as the Marie proceeded on her way, heard some nasty rumours as to their fate, but fortunately these turned out to be incorrect. No provision was made for their comfort, and they had to sleep on the bare iron plates between the decks, with armed sentries watching over them. On the following day the men were ordered below to fill bags with coal to supply the cruiser. They at first demurred, and appealed to their officers and asked if it was compulsory or optional, and contended that it would be unpatriotic to do such a thing. The captain advised them under the circumstances to put aside their partriotism and do the work. They had to go into the hold of the Marie and fill the bags. This occupied about three days. The cruiser then came alongside, and after coaling took the crew on board until they sighted Galapagos Island, where they dropped anchor. The cruiser landed them, and after doing a tour of the island the commander informed them they were going to be put on Chatham Island, where it was understood they would work on the sugar plantations and have plenty to eat.

On being put ashore on Chatham Island they were allowed to retain one of their lifeboats, and told they must not leave the island until fourteen days had elapsed. There were only 100 natives on the island, and very little food was obtainable. This was augmented by fish they were able to catch, but the men suffered severely. After a few days a sloop arrived to load sugar, and this took eighteen of the crew to Guayaquil. The other eleven men had to wait for twenty-one days before a second sloop arrived and took them off, after suffering great hardship, and landed them at Guayaquil.

Henderson and three companions came by the Panama Canal and joined a Pacific liner. The rest of the crew have not yet arrived at their homes.

THE CULTURE OF ISLAM.

MR. AMEER ALI ON INDIAN MOSLEM AWAKENING.

Lord Sumner presided at a University of London lecture, given at King's College, on November 25, by Mr. Ameer Ali, of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and late Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on "The Culture of Islam in India." Mr. Ameer Ali said that to talk about the culture of Islam in India meant talking about the intellectual work of the Mussulman nation in India for nearly ten centuries. No better index of culture could be found than administrative efficiency, the cultivation of arts and letters and the position that women occupied in the social economy of a country. English impressions as to the Mussulman achievements in all these respects seemed to be somewhat defective. Nothing distinguished so much the mentality of the Mussulman people from the mentality of their predecessors, in India, the Hindoos, than the cultivation of historical study and the keeping of historical records. From the time when the Mussulmans settled in India volumes and volumes of histories were written. Judicial systems were set up, charities were endowed, learning was encouraged, and the architecture now remaining was a sufficient testimonial to the culture of the early Mussulmans in India. When the English came the early English officials showed themselves in sympathy with the Mussulmans, encouraged their literature, were proud to hold titles granted by the Emperor, and did not disdain their Court ceremonies. Learning began to revive and historians, jurists, and poets again made their appearance. The result of the revival of the last twenty-five years remained to be seen. He could not help regretting the passing of the old order. Had it been possible to graft the best part of European culture upon Islamic culture, the awakening of Islamic India would cause no misgivings.

Lord Sumner, in thanking Mr. Ameer Ali, said that we all knew in a vague sort of way that India was a land in which Mussulman dynasties, scholars, and poets had left records of great achievements in war and peace, a literature of distinction, a career of romance, and no small amount of example for all the world in the direction of administration for the advantage of the people. This great chapter was only one of many chapters in India itself, and one of many chapters in the history of Islamic culture in the world. We were apt to forget how much at one time we owed to Arabian culture for our knowledge of mathematics, chemistry, and medicine.

INDIA AND THE EMPIRE.

THE KING-EMPEROR'S INFLUENCE.

"India's Rally Round the Flag" was the subject of a paper read before the East India Association at Caxton Hall on Nov. 23, by Mr. Yusuf Ali, formerly of the Indian Civil Service. He said that the splendid rally of India might have surprised many people to whom that country was a land of unrest, anarchy, and bombs, but it did not come as a surprise to anyone who knew the depths of the heart of India. The old sullen India had passed away; a new India, young and fresh, had come into existence, and in thought and ideals, in methods and organisation, modern India was Britain's youngest daughter across the seas. (Cheers). In these days of Empire crises, theories of compensations and considerations were left to law and politics. In the published words of a simple Indian soldier: "The Empire in self-defence has appealed to all its subjects. If it had been threatened in India. British soldiers would have gone there; but, as it is threatened in Europe, we have come here." Cheers.)

Dealing with the influence which had operated in rallying India to the Empire, the lecturer quoted the Marquess of Crew's tribute to the Indian troops as "high-souled men of first-rate trainining, representing an ancient civilisation," and Earl Curzen's not less generous expression of pride in India's soldiarity and passionate response; but most heart-stirring of all was the appeal of one who knew intimiately every part of his Empire as no Sovereign before him knew it. (Cheers). The King-Emperor called, and India saluted and fell in, ready to die for country, Padishah, flag, and Empire. (Cheers). The apostles of malled fists and rattling sabres, the preachers of the gospel of blood and iron, subordinated the spiritual to the material in their estimate of the human factor, but it was this higher side of the human factor, which would govern the struggle. It was this factor which was forging a link between India and England stronger than chains of administrative steel, more reliable than armed battalions. (Hear, hear.) And what made it such a living, dominant force? The personality of India's gracious Sovereign, who revolved, with his noble Consort, to enthrone himself in the heart of India in waking a new life and force from the echoes of historic Delhi. (Cheers.) The Sovereign, speaking to his people, the Sovereign in the midst of his people, the Sovereign smiling and trusting when prudence spoke of danger and wise heads appealed to procedents, the Sovereign who gave dignity to splendour by the magnificent simplicity of his own daily life, and rescued Court functions from their terrors by kindly words, gracious smiles, and quite acts of practical charity—these were the influences which captivated India and were in themselves sufficient to awaken the imagination of its proud nobility and its simple people. (Cheers.)

THE BACAKBONE OF INDIA.

General Sir O'Moore Creagh, who presided in conveying a vote of thanks to the lecturer, said that after forty-five years' experience of India this demonstration of India's solidarity and loyalty had not come as a surprise to him. The loyalty stronger in the villages, from which the Army was drawn, which were the back-bone of India, which preserved their old traditions and retained their old religions, and were faithful, to their nobles and gentry. (Hear, hear.) If their nobles were loyal—and he knew they were—there need be no fear as to the loyalty of the yeomanry and peasantry. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Ibrahim Haji, a member of the Indian Expeditionary Force, said that he brought two messages from the Indian soldiers at the front. One was from the Mahomedans in the Force in regard to the action of Turkey. They said that it would be a great disappointment to them if England doubted their loyalty to the Flag because of the action of Turkey. They said: "We have given our pledge in the terms of the soldiers' oath, and that oath will be fulfilled to the end of our lives." (Cheers.) The other message conveyed the expression of their grief at the death of Earl Roberts, in whom they had lost a friend and India a hero. (Cheers.)

WINTER IN THE BATTLE AREA.

FIGHTING IN DISMAL ICY SLUSH.

Severe wintry conditions now prevail over the whole field of war in Flanders and France. The "Times" Amsterdam correspondent, quoting a local paper, says it froze sharply on Nov. 26, and the ground was hard all day. It is bitterly cold, and old folks are asking whether another winter is coming like that of 1870-71.

In no part of the battle line (telegraphs the "Times" correspondent in West Flanders) is the fighting area more bleak and desolate and more exposed than in the fenlands of the Yser between Nieuport and Dixmude. Here one gets the biting winds straight from the Atlantic, and there is no shelter to be found in the cover of a single hill. The muddy ground is a strange frozen mixture in the early morning and a dismal icy slush as the day wears on. For the ordinary mortal whose lot it is to tramp across country it is impossible to keep warm.

MEN NOT UNHAPPY.

And yet the British, French, and Belgian soldiers in the trenches are not at all unhappy. Our line of trenches has been occupied for three weeks or a month by men who always had an eye to the rigours of the winter. The trenches on the Yser are as comfortable and as well sheltered as material, industry, and a most decided constructive ingenuity can make them.

The men are living for the most part below the surface of the ground, and they have so banked themselves about that wind and rain and sleet and snow have no great terrors for them. Some of them have been fortunate enough to secure oil stoves. In such case the mud-walled compartments in which they live are, if anything, inclined to be warmer and perhaps a little stuffier than hygienists would approve of.

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LATEST "FASHIONABLE MATERIALS"

AND SPECIALISE IN

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"GOWNS" FOI ALL OCCASIONS.

We specially cater for those ladies with little time at their disposal and always have

AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF

READY TO WEAR FROCKS

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Just To Hand

Tussore Suits — — from Rs. 15
Soft Shirts — — ,, ,, 2-8
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Helmet's — Rs. 15-12 & 18 each
Hawkes Best American Silk Socks — — — — Rs. 3-8 per pa

We have now a Complete stock of Travellers' Requisites.
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.

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PAID UP CAPITAL ... ... Rs. 15,00,000

The Hon. Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E., CHAIRMAN.

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DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOAN, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION
Detailed Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS: Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly auditors of the Bank.

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Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
S. N. POCHKHANAWALA.
Manager.

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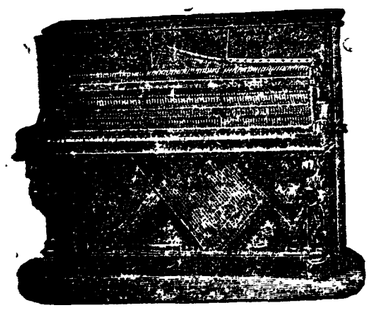

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A PHOTO OF YOURSELF.

In our studios we have every modern invention that aids the camera in making a faithful and lasting photo and we cordially invite you to visit our studio.

Come to-day whilst there is time before you depart for the front.

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PHOTOGRAPHERS TO

H. E. THE VICEROY, H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,

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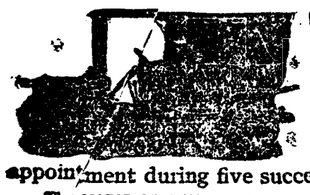
MOTOR FACTORY.

The **PROPRIETOR** of the **FORT COACH FACTORY** begs to announce that he has opened a separate department under thoroughly



trained hands for **repairing and renewing MOTOR CHASSIS.** This Factory is the only one in Bombay which actually does Government House Carriage and Motor Body work and is under H. E. the Governor's appointment during five successive Governors.

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The Most Charming Perfume

OTTO-DILBAHAR.

Sweet, Delicate, Lasting, Exquisite, Made from the pure extracts of selected natural flowers, without mixture of alcohol or spirit. Just a few drops on your handkerchief or coat sleeves, give the smell of a real flower garden around you. No matter however powerful the scents others may be using, this Otto Dilbahar perfume comes up above them all and attracts notice in spite of them. Write for a phial today.

Price (small bottle) As. 8. Large (½ oz. bottle) Rs. 1.

V. P. P. annas 4 extra. Medium size bottle As. 12.

Perfumed cards Price one anna each.

Sole Agents:

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Coy.,

No. 155, Jcoma Masjid Road, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO., OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND.	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg.	5 2 2 per case.
Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case.
White Camellia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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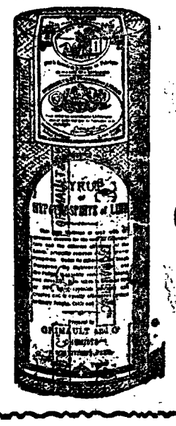

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Printed and published by A. P. BREWIN, for THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.